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A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1891.

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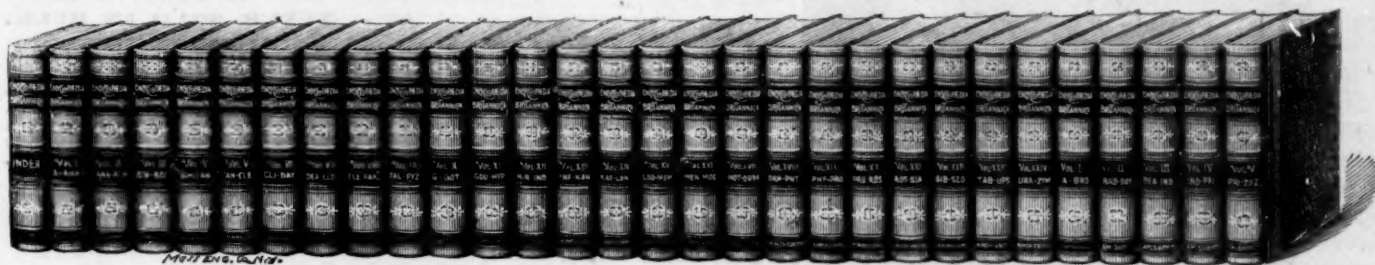
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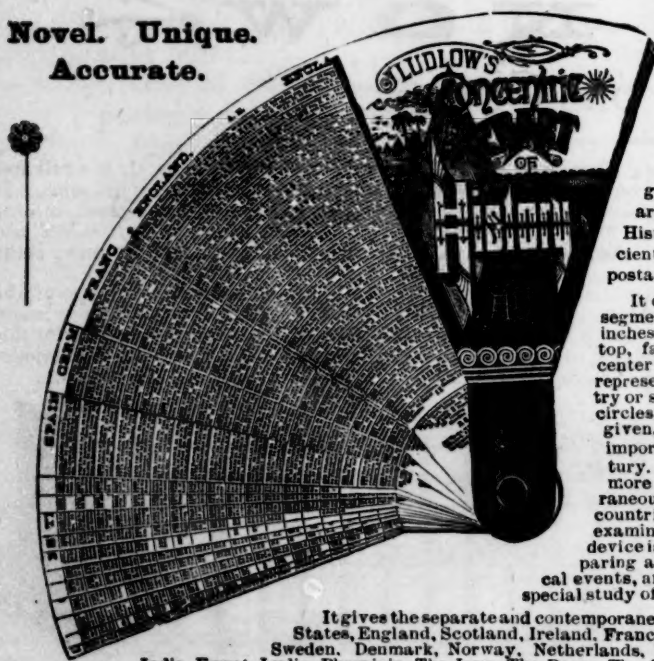
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CONTENTS. THE REVIEWS.

POLITICAL:	SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY:
Silver and the Need of More Money..... 169	Photographing Colors..... 179
The Political Position in Canada..... 170	Is the Climate of Europe Growing Colder?..... 180
The Bering Sea Difficulty..... 171	A Neurologist on Nerve Troubles..... 180
Foreign Trade and Reciprocity..... 172	Interdependence of Living Organisms..... 181
SOCIOLOGICAL:	RELIGIOUS:
Trades Unionism Among Women..... 172	Contrasts Between Buddhism and Christianity..... 182
Labor's War on Labor..... 174	The Greek Sources of Christianity..... 183
Consanguineous Marriages..... 174	MISCELLANEOUS:
The Judicial Shock to Marriage..... 175	Abraham Lincoln..... 184
EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART:	The Dead Leader of the German Clericals..... 185
The Golden Fleece and the Nibelungen Lied..... 176	
The Iago of Shakespeare..... 176	
The Great Unpublished..... 177	
Women at an English University..... 178	
BOOKS.	
Who Wrote the Bible?..... 186	Currency, Finance, and Banking..... 187
Henry Ward Beecher..... 187	

THE PRESS.

POLITICAL:	RELIGIOUS:
The Bering Sea Negotiations..... 188	The General Assembly and Professor Briggs..... 193
The Connecticut Governorship..... 188	The Impending Presbyterian Schism..... 193
Our Immigration Policy..... 189	Revision of the Westminster Confession..... 193
Cleveland's Unpopularity..... 190	THE LIQUOR ISSUE:
Surrender of the <i>Itata</i> 190	Is the Saloon Legally a Nuisance..... 193
The New Party's Strongest Plea..... 190	Money in Prohibition..... 194
Tax Reform Platform..... 190	Saloons Exist by Sufferance..... 194
The Tin Plate Controversy..... 191	The Massachusetts Bar Law..... 194
What Reciprocity has Achieved..... 191	Prohibition in Canada..... 194
FOREIGN:	MISCELLANEOUS:
Canada's Dead Premier..... 191	Medical Education..... 194
Canadian Reciprocity Negotiations..... 192	College Presidents on Athletics..... 194
The Royal Gambler..... 192	
The Anglo-Portuguese Embroidement..... 192	
The Postal Congress..... 193	
INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE..... 195	CURRENT EVENTS..... 196
BOOKS OF THE WEEK..... 196	

The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.

In order to increase the value of the Digest, as a repository of contemporaneous thought and opinion, every subscriber will be furnished with a complete and minute INDEX of each volume.

The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

SILVER, AND THE NEED OF MORE MONEY.

SENATOR W. M. STEWART.

The Forum, New York, June.

MORE money is a necessity. The constant and increasing stringency in the money market is the text of financial literature, the banker's reason for refusing accommodation on good security, and the miser's excuse for sacrificing his debtor's property at forced sale. The limit of the supply of gold for use as money has been reached. The question under consideration on both sides of the Atlantic is: What other material besides gold shall be stamped as money of redemption?

From time immemorial, previous to 1873, silver was used as money equally with gold. Silver was excluded from the mint by legislation. Shall it be restored to its place as money by legislation? If not, the alternative is presented of the gold standard and perpetual contraction, or fiat paper money. The gold monometallists say that the matter cannot be controlled by legislation; and boldly assert, through their spokesman, Mr. Edward Atkinson, that "the value of gold and silver in the markets of the world is a matter that is entirely without the power of the government to control or regulate."

This assertion will hardly convince the people that universal

peace and abundant harvests produce scarcity of money, depression, and want; but it ought to satisfy them that it is idle to expect relief from the gold monometallists. If it be true that the repeal of all laws for the coinage of the precious metals and the enactment of statutes depriving coin of its legal-tender function would not affect the value of either gold or silver, what becomes of the economic axiom that value depends upon supply and demand? The demand for gold and silver for use as money is more than nine-tenths of the entire demand for these metals. Why would not the cutting off, by legislation, of nine-tenths of the demand for the precious metals depreciate their value? Has either gold or silver intrinsic value independent of supply and demand? If all the rocks were gold, would an ounce of that metal buy the same amount of food or clothing that it does now?

Those who attribute intrinsic value to gold mistake quality for value. Quality is inherent and intrinsic; value exists in the mind of man and is extrinsic, and, in a great degree, independent of quality. The heat of the sun, the light of day, and the air we breathe possess qualities essential to animal life, but in their natural condition they have no commercial value. A traveler at a mountain stream, satisfies his thirst without cost, but in a desert he would willingly exchange his last dollar for a pint of the precious fluid. The only elements of value are desire to possess and limitation of quantity; in other words, supply and demand. The value of gold and silver, when used as money, is their purchasing power, or their power in exchange. If the quantity were increased, the demand remaining the same, the value of each dollar, pound, franc, or other unit of money would be correspondingly decreased. Why did silver decline in value as compared with gold, when its coinage was prohibited by law? When the gold mines of California and Australia were most productive, Germany, Austria, and Holland demonetized gold. Chevalier, Maclaren, and others advocated an international agreement to reject gold and adopt the silver standard. Had they succeeded, would not the value of silver have advanced as compared with gold?

The principal use, aside from habit, custom, or prejudice, for either gold or silver as money, is to limit the quantity of the circulating medium. Without limitation in quantity, as we have already seen, money would have no value. So long as no other limitation can be agreed upon, a metallic basis for money of ultimate redemption is a necessity. The question is, Shall such basis be gold alone, or both gold and silver? If there were enough gold, there would be no necessity for using silver; but there never was enough of either gold or silver. There never was too much of both combined.

The most serious objection to metallic money is the want of a sufficient supply. In the past, nations have prospered when the mines of gold and silver were productive, and languished and decayed when the mines failed. Modern civilization commenced with the supply of gold and silver from the New World. Its progress has been measured by the mines. It has been rapid when they have been productive; it has been retarded by every decline in the output of gold and silver. The wonderful revival of commerce and prosperity enjoyed while the gold placers of California and Australia were productive, illustrates the beneficial effects of an abundant supply of money.

If silver had not been demonetized, the use of both metals would have furnished a reasonable supply of money and disarmed the advocates of paper fiat money. The demonetization of silver cut off half the supply, violated existing contracts, reduced values, and paralyzed industry. Prosperity cannot be restored without an increased supply of money. If silver is not used, some sort of fiat money must be invented, or history

will repeat itself by a return to barbarism. Civilization cannot exist without money. The demonetization of silver was the crime of the nineteenth century. By such demonetization every contract was made payable in gold alone. The debtor was denied the option of paying in either gold or silver, as stipulated in the contract. The United States immediately thereafter resumed specie payment, and compelled the people to sell their products at a discount of from 30 to 50 per cent. to buy gold with which to pay obligations contracted to be paid in either gold, silver, or paper. Other nations followed our example. The injustice and wrong of this act did not stop with the robbery of the debtor. Its baneful effects will not cease until silver is remonetized, or until the use of both gold and silver is abandoned.

The amount of gold coin in the commercial world has not materially increased since 1873, when silver was demonetized. Many statisticians contend that the entire output of gold since that time has been employed for non-monetary purposes. However that may be, population, business, and credit have increased out of all proportion to the supply of gold. The general range of prices of commodities has declined about 40 per cent., business is languishing, and prudent men are in constant dread of an impending crisis. The scanty reserves of gold coin in the money centres of Europe and America are a constant menace to financial credit and business. The money of redemption is inadequate to sustain the existing fabric of credit. The monometallists suggest no remedy to supply the deficiency, except more contraction and less enterprise, more poverty and less prosperity. The people will apply a remedy. They have not abandoned hope. They have no fetish worship of gold, but they are conservative. They will adhere to the metallic basis so long as the mines furnish a sufficient supply of the precious metals and so long as both metals are used.

The value of money in any country is determined by its purchasing power in that country. Its power in exchange at home is all the value it possesses. When transported it becomes a commodity. The country which exports its money will bankrupt its people. Internal commerce and business depend upon the volume of money at home.

The addition to our circulating medium up to the present time which free silver coinage would have caused could not exceed \$15,000,000. Such an addition would have been a great boon in the present stringency of the money market. It is a curious fact that the average price of wheat for the last twenty-five years has been equal to the value of 371 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains of pure silver, the amount contained in the standard dollar. This was the case when silver fell to 89 cents an ounce, and also when it rose last year to \$1.21.

Free coinage would make the bullion in the standard dollar worth \$1.29 an ounce, and would enhance the value of farm products in an equal proportion. It would also enlarge the metallic basis and place the fabric of credit on a solid foundation. The common ground of safety and fair dealing is to return to the money of the Constitution—gold and silver coin—as the basis of sound currency.

THE POLITICAL POSITION IN CANADA.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

Contemporary Review, London, May.

FROM the creation of the Dominion of Canada by the confederation of its several provinces in 1867 down to 1874, the tariff was only about fifteen per cent., but the country was very prosperous. A great expansion of trade took place, no doubt much augmented by the Civil War which paralyzed the industries of the United States. In 1873, the Liberal party came into power, and duties were increased to about 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Meantime peace in the United States had been followed by a great change in the condition of labor, and a high protective policy had galvanized her industries into activity, while in Canada deficit followed deficit from a complete prostration

of business. The Liberal-Conservative party in opposition then urged the adoption of such an increase of the tariff as would give incidental protection to Canadian interests, and at the same time increase the revenue, and provide means for the development of the country.

At the next general election Sir John Macdonald was returned to power, with the Hon. Edward Blake as leader of the Opposition. The issues that divided the two parties were the national, or protective policy, and the vigorous prosecution of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The successful completion of this great undertaking, and its satisfactory working, removed this subject of controversy from the arena of party politics.

At the general elections of 1882 and 1887 Sir John Macdonald's Government was triumphantly sustained. During the elections of 1887 the remaining issue was removed by a speech by the Hon. Edward Blake, in the course of which he contended that high duties were so clearly a necessity of the revenue needs of the country, that the thing was removed from the domain of practical politics. Under this policy trade revived, and from 1880 to 1890, inclusive, the deficits gave place to a surplus of over \$15,000,000.

No one who takes the trouble to look into the figures can doubt that the adoption of incidental protection in Canada has greatly increased the trade between that country and Great Britain. With the abounding evidence on every side that Canada was, under the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party, making the most satisfactory progress, and developing her resources with great success, the Opposition despaired of obtaining power. About four years ago, an Americanized Canadian, who has resided in New York for the last quarter of a century, found them like Japheth in search of a policy, and an easy prey to his scheme of commercial union, or unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Laurier joined hands with Mr. Wiman and the Hon. Mr. Hitt, a member of the House of Representatives in the United States, in agitating this policy in the press, on the platform, in the House of Representatives of the United States, and in the Canadian House of Commons. Sir R. Cartwright obtained the services of Mr. Ed. Farrar, to edit the *Globe* newspaper, his principal organ. Mr. Wiman, in the United States, pointed out the means of "capturing Canada," and utilizing her 5,000,000 of customers to promote the interests of American manufacturers, while Sir Richard Cartwright agitated Canada, both in and out of Parliament, with the pernicious doctrine of utter dependence upon the United States.

Mr. Hitt had invariably resisted any action in Congress for freer trade relations with the United States. The *Congressional Record* reports him as saying on the 8th of June, 1888: "I am in favor of an unrestricted trade with Canada, and still more of commercial union." But he had already in his place in the House explained that by commercial union was to be understood, a like imposition by both countries on all foreign goods, and the abolition of frontier customhouses.

At the great meeting in Toronto on the 17th of February, Sir John Macdonald charged Mr. Farrar with having secretly printed twelve copies of a pamphlet containing some atrocious suggestions for the destruction of Canada, and for forcing it into annexation with the United States.

Mr. Farrar admitted the publication, but asserted that not a single copy was circulated in Washington or elsewhere. The *Globe* supported the denial, and Mr. Hitt telegraphed that he had never seen or heard of the pamphlet.

Finding that we were face to face with a formidable conspiracy to subvert British institutions in Canada, and annex it to the United States, I felt it my duty to lay before the public, at a meeting at Windsor, Feb. 23, a mass of documentary evidence which conclusively proved that Messrs. Farrar, Wiman, and Hitt were united in that conspiracy. The documents were sent me by a gentleman who received them from Mr. Wiman, and who did not disapprove of the use I made of them at so important a crisis. The danger was greater because it was concealed. Many in this country were inclined to think that the Liberal-Conservatives exaggerated the consequences of the success of the Opposition. What do they think now with the declaration before them of the Hon. Edward Blake, the most distinguished man of the Liberal party in Canada, that he refused to go into the battle with Messrs. Laurier and Cartwright because he would not fight under false colors."

THE BERING SEA DIFFICULTY.

THE UNDERSTANDING WITH RUSSIA ON THE NORTHWEST
COAST OF AMERICA.

C. D. COLLET.

Asiatic Quarterly, London, April.

WE are now threatened with a revival of the pretensions made by Russia in 1821 to treat the North Pacific Ocean as a close sea, in which she might forbid all commerce and navigation; and, in order to understand what is now engaging attention in this country and embittering opinion on the other side of the ocean, it will be necessary to give an historical sketch, based on records within our reach, alike as respects Russian maneuvers and the principal steps taken by the American government, in the development of their Alaskan territory which Russia sold to them.

It was in September, 1821, that Russia claimed as a close sea the whole of the North Pacific Ocean from Bering Strait to 51° North Latitude on the American and 45° 41' on the Asiatic coast. This extravagant pretension was put forward in a Ukase dated 16th September, 1821.

Now for the American claim. It is that Bering Sea is not part of the Pacific Ocean, and that while Russia recognized the right of the United States and of Great Britain to navigate the Pacific Ocean, and to land on any part of its coast, not occupied by Russia, both Great Britain and the United States recognized Russia's right to monopolize the waters of Bering Sea. That view, however, is not supported by the Treaties with the United States and with Great Britain, which were the result of the Ukase of 1821, for, as Russia obviously neither would or could obtain by force a monopoly of the whale or seal fisheries in Bering Sea, she used the Ukase to create a permanent source of dispute between the kindred Anglo-Saxon Powers. The Treaties, however, will speak for themselves. By her Treaty with the United States, Russia bound herself to make no settlement south of 54° 40' North Latitude. By her Treaty with England Russia obtained a boundary line and a cession of 300 miles of coast which fringed, for thirty miles inland, the most northerly settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company.

But in each of these Treaties, Russia abandoned her claims to make the North Pacific a close sea.

TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES 5-17 APRIL, 1824.

ARTICLE I. It is agreed that in any part of the great ocean, commonly called the Pacific Ocean or South Sea, the respective citizens or subjects of the High Contracting Powers, shall be neither disturbed nor restrained, either in navigation or in fishing, or in the power of resorting to the coasts, upon points which may not already have been occupied, for the purpose of trading with the natives, saving always, etc.

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN 16-28 FEBRUARY, 1825.

ARTICLE I. It is agreed that the respective subjects of the High Contracting Parties shall not be troubled or molested in any part of the ocean commonly called the Pacific Ocean, either in navigating the same, or in fishing therein, or in landing at such parts of the coast as shall not have been already occupied, in order to trade with the natives under the restrictions, etc.

The right of either party not to be troubled by the other is asserted reciprocally. These Treaties therefore afford no pretence that Russia possessed any exclusive right before these Treaties were made. For a valuable consideration she withdrew a baseless claim.

Yet Mr. Blaine in a long despatch dated 30th June, 1890, addressed to Sir Julian Pauncefote, writes:

These Treaties were therefore a practical renunciation, both on the part of England and the United States, of any rights in the waters of Bering's Sea during the period of Russia's sovereignty. She left the Bering's Sea and all its coasts and islands precisely as the Ukase of

Alexander in 1821 left them; that is with the prohibition against any vessel approaching nearer to the coast than 100 miles.

The Sea which Russia's Ukase pretended to close can be measured only by a comparison of maps, for it is the sea between the two hemispheres. The 51st parallel of North Latitude running from Cape Lopatka in Kamschatka to the village of Rascals, in what is now British Columbia extends over 78° of Longitude from 157° East Longitude to 235° East Longitude (125° West Longitude).

Lord Castlereagh treated the document with a courtesy which in any but an international affair, such a document would not have received, but he replied that as regarded the exclusive sovereignty therein claimed by Russia:

"His Britannic Majesty must be understood as hereby reserving all his rights, not being prepared to admit that the intercourse which is allowed, on the face of this instrument, to have hitherto subsisted on these coasts, can be deemed to be illicit."

The English statesman knew that Russia was only playing a game, but the American statesmen thought they were fighting a battle. Even now Mr. Blaine says that Great Britain and the United States forced Russia back to 54° 40' as her southern boundary, as if she had ever got so far South except on paper.

In support of this assertion we quote from the letter which Mr. Adams wrote to Mr. Middleton, the United States Minister in St. Petersburg:

From the tenor of the Ukase the pretensions of the Imperial Government extend to an exclusive territorial jurisdiction from the 45th degree of North Latitude on the Asiatic coast to the Latitude of 51° N. on the western coast of the American continent; and they assume the right of interdicting the navigation and the fishery of all other nations to the extent of 100 miles from the whole of that coast.

The United States can admit no part of these claims. Their right of fishing and of navigation is perfect, and has been in constant exercise from the earliest times, after the peace of 1783 throughout the whole extent of the Southern Ocean, subject only to the ordinary exceptions and the territorial jurisdictions, which, so far as Russian rights are concerned, are confined to certain islands north of the 55th degree of latitude, and have no existence on the continent of America.

There are, no doubt, mysteries connected with the Treaties, such as the removal of the Hudson's Bay Company from the coast by giving Russia the whole of the northwestern portion of North America along the 141st meridian from the Pacific to the Frozen Ocean, and a strip of land about 30 miles from the coasts, from 141° to about 128° 30' West Longitude.

Russia's gain from the exploded ukase was, therefore, the territory of Alaska. But as she has since sold Alaska to the United States for \$7,000,000, her gain seems to have been that sum in hand, and further opportunity of sowing dissension between the United States and Great Britain.

Like Russia the United States commence an extra-national aggression by a document whose authority is purely domestic.

Unlike Russia they do not flaunt this doctrine in the face of the world, nor do they assign to the doctrine any meaning inconsistent with the Law of Nations. They do not say that no foreigner shall go within a hundred miles of their territories, but confine their enactments to the territory and the "waters thereof" and the waters "adjacent to" certain islands; islands which with their waters do belong to them. They then grant all that they possess, to a company, as a monopoly, seize British seal schooners sealing seventy miles from their land, and the court, deciding on the municipal law of the United States, without reference to international law, gives a sentence—fine and imprisonment.

England then had the case carried to the Supreme Court to afford the American people an opportunity of redressing the wrong committed by their government, by an appeal to that Court which their ancestors instituted in order that the Government might not presume to override the law.

Russia's hand has guided the American government at every stage of this affair. But while Russia may expect to gain

something by the mere fact of a quarrel between Great Britain and the United States, the advantage which she probably reserves to herself, is a convention for the regulation of the Seal Fishery, in which she may have an opportunity of reigning in an Arctic Concert, as she does in the European Concert. This Russia will surely establish if Great Britain and the United States enter into any convention with her for the regulation of the Seal Fishery, and this is what both countries should carefully avoid.

There is no inconsistency in moving the American Court to take the initiative in vindicating the Law of Nations. But we could not submit to such a doctrine as that any nation could take possession of the open sea. We ought not therefore to submit this question absolutely even to so honored a tribunal as the Supreme Court of the United States.

FOREIGN TRADE AND RECIPROCITY.*

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

Belford's Magazine, New York, June.

PROTECTION is in trouble. It needs help. Hence the McKinleys and the Blaines. There would not be all these efforts at rescue if there were no peril; for the active friends of protection do not hunt where there is no game. The main causes of the trouble are worth mentioning.

First, the alarming clamor of the people for the cheap goods which protection used to promise as the result of protection, but which it is now the life-and-death struggle of protection to forestall. A second cause is still more serious. That is the threatened breaking down of the protection system by its own weight. It is confronted by overproduction and the exhaustion of the home market; and the spectre of its cheap goods rises at its feasts. Then there are also the first rumblings of a moral revulsion—of a storm of indignation against the defilements of legalized spoliation.

The first recourse of the life-saving crew was to trusts. But while trusts temporarily limit production and ward off cheap goods, they are a makeshift; for extreme profits will attract capital. Trusts turn the people's mildness into anger. Protection is bad enough; but this is protection protected by trusts.

The next effort of the rescuers was the McKinley Bill. Its plan was to enlarge the home market by the most stringent possible exclusion of all foreign goods. Like the trust scheme, it saw but one of the difficulties to be overcome, and took no precautions against the rising tide of the popular demand for reform.

Finally, when all is promising failure, Mr. Blaine appears—reappears. Shrewder than Mr. McKinley, Mr. Blaine is fully aware of both dangers—the exhausted market and the exhausted people. He proposes his lively plan of reciprocity, both to widen protection's market and to rehabilitate the perishing superstition of the farmer and the moral unconsciousness of those good citizens who have been supporting protection for partisan reasons.

If the protectionists do not adopt reciprocity they are lost; for the bald principle of a permanent, prohibitory, and perpetually rising tariff aided by trusts, which is the simplest meaning of the McKinley Bill, has no chance. And if they do accept reciprocity they are lost. Reciprocity sounds well, and is proposed with a certain theatrical effect; but it is illogical, not very moral, and exceedingly oppressive in intent, utterly superficial, and hopelessly impossible in plan; and, as an answer to the high aspirations of this expanding nation, petty beyond measure.

In the first place, it logically undermines the very foundations of protection. It undertakes to extend its area, but in doing so it surrenders all of protection's intellectual claims. When we quit our isolation, or admit the necessity of free

* An Address before the Sunset Club, Chicago.

trade with other nations, even if they scarcely count, we admit the impossibility of our system, and give up whatever made it an intellectual proposition. This might explain the hesitancy of the protectionists to follow Mr. Blaine; for reciprocity would be the first halting-place, the first refuge in the defeat of a beaten system.

There are two kinds of reciprocity—liberal reciprocity, meant to help the people; and protectionist reciprocity, meant to help the protectionists; genuine reciprocity, which would make goods cheaper, and this kind of reciprocity, which would make goods dearer. This kind seeks new markets for our high-priced goods, and would thus prevent them becoming cheap in our own country. It is simply a bribe for South American nations to lend themselves to the support of our tottering system. The scheme is hopelessly impracticable for two reasons: It is an attempt to make water run uphill; and it comes too late.

It must be remembered that our farm products are not in question; they already mingle with all the farm products of the world. But it is our protected manufactures that cannot so compete; and it is these high-priced goods that we propose to substitute for the low-priced goods of Europe, not by competition, but by hocus-pocus. That is our task. Is it not to make water run up hill? And can we induce those nations to voluntarily isolate themselves from the trade centres and the money markets, and the civilization of Europe? This would have to follow, because no respectable treaty-making Power would consent to make with them a treaty inferior to ours. We have nothing left to reciprocate with, having already taken our tariff off all the few things the South Americans have to sell, except a certain cheap grade of wool, and if they wait a little, we shall certainly take the tariff off that, too. We have no duties to take reciprocally off; we can only threaten to put duties reciprocally on. Blaine reciprocity has waited too long.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

TRADES UNIONISM AMONG WOMEN.

LADY DILKE AND FLORENCE ROUTLEGE.

Fortnightly Review, London, May.

EMILIA F. S. DILKE:

THE truth is that the question of the organization of women's labor is inextricably bound up with the grave industrial problems which are now pressing in all countries of the civilized world for their solution, and the right settlement of which is a matter of life and death to nations. We cannot remain longer indifferent to the conditions under which hundreds of thousands of the women of England gain their bread, and that of their families. The adopted principle of so-called political economy, which may be briefly expressed, "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," has been modified at last by the horrors which have been developed through unregulated competition. Except in the well-organized trades, we are face to face with a struggle for bread so unintelligent that it often defeats its own object. Take, for instance, some factory which twenty years ago employed a thousand men whose wages were such that on them they could maintain their wives and children at home in comfort—and the wife of the workingman has surely enough to do in "keeping things straight" and watching over her little ones. After awhile the firm take on a few young women, who soon do as much work as their fathers, but at a far lower rate of remuneration. If it ended here, we might say, "It is well that the girls should be doing something to add to the common stock until such time as they shall have a home of their own." But what follows is that the employers, under pressure of competition, steadily increase the staff of women and decrease the staff of men, with the result that the husbands and fathers and brothers drop into doing odd jobs for wages which make it impossible

for them to keep up the home, whilst the wives and daughters resort to the factory in order to make up the weekly winnings. Thus the home goes more or less to pieces, whilst the dividends earned by the business on the invested capital are often more than trebled. After this, in too many cases, begins the process by which the wages of the unorganized women workers are lowered, little by little, till they drop to starvation level.

Turning from the factory to the workshop, we find the same conditions aggravated by the fact that the want of publicity encourages the growth of various abuses almost impossible in places of business subject to authorized inspection. Unreasonable hours, starvation pay, and lack of sanitation are evils which cry loudly for a remedy. The lives of the present, and the health of future generations are at stake.

Even worse are the disgraceful circumstances which often attend home-labor. When once a home has been invaded by an industry, the home too often falls a victim to its exigencies. In Shoreditch one finds not only the wives and elder daughters, but the little children engaged in matchbox-making. So the matchboxes made for firms said to pay over 17 per cent. dividends are produced by the mother and her little ones living and working in a single room. All the available space in this room is covered often by boxes drying, the whole of which must be stacked before any member of the family can lie down to sleep.

The conditions of the lives of the shop-assistants—which are frequently injurious if not fatal to health—are plain in the public view. Young girls are to be found in considerable numbers working in unhealthy shops for seventy, eighty, and even ninety hours a week; they have miserable wages and insufficient time for either rest or food. They, and the men engaged in similar situations are even now crying out to the public to help them.

Trades Unionism alone can come to the rescue in these matters, and should be encouraged by all who have the true welfare of women at heart to put forth its fullest powers, so that it may finally succeed in bringing all those who seek to enter on the work of a trade within the rules of that trade. When women are brought within the rules of the callings they seek to pursue, the just objection to and fear of their labor felt by men will disappear, and furthermore the whole social position of women themselves will be advanced. Learning to act with others and for the good of others, is in itself an education; self-respect is evoked by a sense of responsibility; the intelligence is aroused and cultivated by the effort which must be made by every member of a Trades Union to understand the economics of the particular trade. This awakened intelligence and interest, when it becomes more widespread, must tell with immeasurable force in elevating them generally, and in giving them the education of responsible and serious life.

We are constantly told that the want of livelihood drives our sisters into the street. Most of us know how the strong man is demoralized by long periods of "out of work"; how, gradually, the once brave and busy workman drops step by step till the last point is reached, and beggary and vice become the companions with whom he walks daily unashamed. The woman with her weaker physical organization, her days of weariness and nervous depression, is even more exposed to lose all love for the toil by which she earns the pittance that stands between her and famine. This habit of regular work gone, and what has she then to save her from her fall? It is here that the Trades Union steps in. The daily visit to the "office" at such a time, the daily word with the official in whose presence the book is to be signed if "out of work" pay is to be drawn at the end of the week, have helped many a poor girl to pass triumphantly through periods of the sorest temptation,

As long as our women keep their habit of regular work they keep their honor, even if starvation sits within their doors. I have known such, who never knowing what it was to have six

shillings wages in the week, have lived their long lives without a murmur, honest, virtuous women, independent, asking charity of none. To them in their sordid misery, we, who sit in honor, should bow the knee. Their lives surely are both our glory and our shame: our glory that there should be such depths of heroism in our common nature; our shame that we do naught to put within their reach something of all that wealth of life which we ourselves so abundantly enjoy.

II.

FLORENCE ROUTLEGE:

The formation of women's trade societies is undoubtedly a difficult task, and has even been declared impossible. Many earnest attempts to get working women to combine have failed; but the facts, though discouraging, are hardly sufficient warrant for Mr. Haldane's statement in the December number of the *Contemporary Review*, that Trades Unionism among women is almost non-existent.

In 1875, Mrs. Paterson and Miss Simcox, two of the most energetic and able pioneers of the movement, attended the Trades Union Congress in Glasgow. The majority of the trades unionists welcomed the idea of organization among women, and, after Miss Simcox had read a paper on the subject, passed a resolution indorsing the movement. At every Congress held since, women delegates have been present, and have done good service, especially in the matter of factory inspection.

At present it is impossible to state with accuracy the number of women unionists in this country. I have, however, collected figures which show the number of women represented at the last Trades Congress, but it must be noted that numerous important societies, some of which have women members, besides many societies composed of women only, did not send delegates; so the figures given in the subjoined tables do not show the total number of female unionists.

SOCIETIES REPRESENTED AT THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS AT LIVERPOOL, 1890, ENROLLING BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	MEN.	WOMEN.
Boot and Shoe Operatives, National Union of.....	32,600	400
Card and Blowing Boom Operatives, Amalgamated Association of.....	5,600	9,000
Cigar Makers, Mutual Association of, London.....	4,665	735
Glassworkers and General Laborers of Gt. Britain and Ireland.....	59,200	800
Hosiery Union, Leicester.....	700	450
Mill and Factory Workers, Scottish Federal Union.....	3,230	1,600
Trades Council, Glasgow.....	23,700	300
Trades Federation, Midland Counties.....	9,708	293
Weavers' Association, West Riding of Yorkshire.....	1,518	1,932
Weavers, Northern Counties, Amalgamated Assn. of.....	20,980	26,000
Weavers, Power Loom, Church and Oswaldtwistle.....	593	1,207
Total.....	162,494	42,716

SOCIETIES ENROLLING WOMEN ONLY.

Bookbinding, Society of Women employed in, London.....	200
Bookfolders, Liverpool.....	200
Hat Trimmers and Wool Formers, Amalgamated Assn. of, Denton.....	2,500
Laundresses, London.....	400
Match Makers' Union, London.....	1,300
Shirt and Collar Makers' Trade Union, London.....	40
Tailoresses Coat Making Union.....	286
Tailoresses' Trade Society, Liverpool.....	120
Working Women, Bristol Association of.....	70
Total.....	5,116

There were, therefore, 47,832 women represented at the last Trades Congress. Twenty societies known to me which did not send delegates have between them a membership of nearly 10,000. There are then at least 57,800 women unionists in the United Kingdom.

It is often said that one of the chief difficulties in the way of organizing women workers is their inability to comprehend the principles of trades unionism. I have been present at many women's meetings, among both skilled and unskilled workers. One of the most striking characteristics of such audiences is their ready grasp of the principles of trades unionism. The real

difficulty of organization for women lies, not in the want of intelligent interest in the principles of trade organization, but in the circumstances of a woman's life. A woman seldom starts in her industrial career with the fixed idea of working in it till life draws to a close. Again the benefits of trade organization are not immediate. It demands no small amount of self-denial to pay a weekly subscription of 2d. out of a wage of six or seven shillings, and some self-sacrifice to attend a meeting after a long and hard day's work. Then, in many cases there are domestic duties which cannot be put aside.

The number of our female operatives is growing, as the statistics prove, far more rapidly than that of our male operatives, and this points to the need of spreading a knowledge of the principles of trade organization among them. Mr. Burnett in his last report on the chain and nail makers writes, that "the wives and daughters are competitors of the husbands and fathers, dragging their wages down to lower and lower levels." What is true of this industry is quite as true of many others. I once heard a workingman say before a women's meeting: "In my trade we refused to work with women, because we know that as soon as women come in, down go the wages." Women are not only lowering their own wages by their reckless willingness to take work at any price, they are also reducing the earnings of the men who labor with them, and who may be responsible for the maintenance of a wife and family.

LABOR'S WAR ON LABOR.

LINTON SATTERTHWAITE.

New Englander and Yale Review, New Haven, June.

IN this age of alleged conflicts between capital and labor, public attention has been so exclusively fixed on the reciprocal rights and duties of employers and workingmen, that we have, perhaps, become prone to think that when we have considered what duties capital owes to labor; and what concessions labor has a right to exact from capital, we have covered the whole ground of the controversy, so far as labor is concerned. Yet there is another and most important phase of the labor question, too generally overlooked, but which calls loudly for consideration at the hands of those who seek a share in the work of moulding public opinion on this subject. It is the cause of the laborer, oppressed and trodden under foot by organized labor, that merits the attention of the public, no less than that of the laborer "ground beneath the iron heel of capital." For him a plea shall be made.

It is not proposed to say a word against labor organizations. The right of workingmen to organize is unquestionable, and the difficulty of dealing individually with their employers on terms of equality not unnaturally suggests a resort to union with their fellows, that their united strength, upholding the individual, may enable him more nearly to cope on equal terms with the capitalist with whom he must deal. Whether or not he can reasonably hope to accomplish his object, he has a right to make the attempt. So long as he violates no rights of others, we may deprecate, but cannot condemn. Whatever one may lawfully do with his goods and chattels, whether to sell or refuse to sell at a given price, or altogether, a workingman may with equal right, or equal propriety, do, or refuse to do, concerning that wealth-producing power concealed in his trained muscle and educated brain. The locking up of the articles of commerce on the one hand, and the refusal to use the skill on the other may bring disaster to the business interests of the country, and render the humanitarian righteously indignant, but let us cheerfully concede to organized labor all that we grudgingly yield to organized capital.

If, then, we are to grant such a wide range of organized effort, where shall we draw the line? Such a line can be drawn, and with such a degree of certainty that reason cannot successfully assail nor sophistry obscure it. It is the limit of government prerogative, the disregard of which by common

consent of philosophers and statesmen will justify resistance and revolution. It sets apart those so-called absolute rights of individuals, to secure which, government itself is established. When government encroaches on these rights it invites its own destruction, and since the very reason for its existence is to protect the individual in their exercise, it irresistibly follows that any extra-governmental organization, any *imperium in imperio*, which assumes to interfere with the citizens free exercise and enjoyment of these same rights, should be resisted and *pro tanto* overthrown. If popular condemnation proves insufficient, then must the strong arm of the law be invoked to protect the weaker citizen from the oppression of the stronger force, or government becomes a failure, and our boasted liberty becomes a mockery and a sham. It is the duty of the public to see to it that the liberty of conduct, choice, and action which the law gives to the honest and inoffending workman shall be protected by that law. Herein lies the inherent weakness of the labor movement as carried to extremes to-day, and herein lies the overwhelming strength of the opposition that could and should be brought to bear against it. This is the key to the solution of the labor problem, so far as coercion is an element of that problem. Upon the solid rock of constitutional guarantees the true friends of labor should take their stand, and put the pretensions of the agitators to the test. Should this be done intelligently and aggressively the "organizer" would soon lose his grip. Stripped of the mask under which he poses as the "champion of labor," and revealed in his true light as labor's implacable foe, his moral power over the minds of workingmen would be gone. For the labor organizations, in their efforts to secure "recognition for organized labor," are violating the fundamental principles of our Government. They are assailing the rights of individuals in a manner that would not be tolerated for a day were it not done in the pretended interest of labor. They are forcing upon the necks of their members a yoke that would be too galling to be borne for one moment, if it were to be placed there by the employers. They are denying to the individual member who would be done with them, and to the man who will have nothing to do with them, the commonest rights of citizenship. They interfere with that freedom of choice and action which is the birthright of every citizen, wherever the English tongue is spoken. They tell the laborer that he shall not work, and the employer that he shall not hire. Their plan of campaign requires that they shall march into the works of capital over the prostrate form of the laborer. The rights which are here invaded are too sacred to be trifled with. If the same kind of interference were to come from any other source it would be resented by all. There is no reason for an exception in this case.

These extravagances are countenanced by a forbearing public, in the mistaken belief that they are committed in behalf of labor. Place the matter before the public in its real light, and a change in sentiment will speedily result.

CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES.

THE DETERIORATION OF THE RACE.

DR. HEINRICH STERN.

Menorah, New York, June.

THE struggle of the human race was at its very origin, a struggle for the preservation of the race. Man against beast, tribe against tribe, nations against the noxious forces of nature—everywhere the same effort to preserve the germ, the race.

Yes, to preserve the germ; because the germ-cell, transmitted to the generation from its ancestors, is, through the continuity of its reproduction, immortal—imperishable as the immortal soul.

All primeval laws on marriage and the conditions related thereto, owe their origin to the objective aim of race-improvement. As varying as the type of one race from another were

also those laws varying in time and locality. In ancient Egypt marriages between children of the same parents were acquiesced in and approved. The wives of nearly all the Pharaohs were their own sisters. The Persian kings since the time of Cambyses married their own sisters. They even married their own daughters. Among the West Asiatic and various Greek nations, marriages between relatives were permitted—with the exception of marriages between children of the same parents, and between parents and their offspring. The earliest Roman laws prohibited marriages between cousins; they were only tolerated later.

The Mosaic law commands even the marriage of daughters to men of the tribe to which they belonged. The law-giver of the Jewish State religion forbade, though, marriages between near blood relations, but not between cousins, nor between uncle and niece. Since the rise of Christianity and its ruling power, as far as I could learn, marriage between blood relations was prohibited. Why?

The faithful will simply answer: Because these laws were given by God. The student will answer that these laws were enacted as a safeguard against immorality and licentiousness. The true explanation appears to me to be that the propagators of Christianity recognized that consanguineous marriages, although occasionally productive of great perfection, have also a degenerative effect, therefore prohibited them.

First. To keep down the production, of geniuses who are often genial lunatics, and of rebels against the law, and to train a controllable community; or,

Second. To guard against the degeneracy of the race, which, in localities where consanguineous marriages were of common occurrence, became plainly visible.

The degeneration of the race exhibits itself in various ways, but race degeneration is to be assumed only where the normal man is dwarfed mentally and bodily.

Dr. Arthur Mitchell in his remarkable work on the influence of consanguinity upon the offspring, cites instances of fishing villages on the north coast of Scotland concerning which he says: "There is a general lowering of physical and mental strength in these communities, which is popularly attributed to in-and-in breeding." But he remarks that, as far as his own observation goes, there is no exceptional liability to insanity in such communities.

Another way in which general race degeneration asserts itself as the result of consanguineous marriages is the relative infecundity. In other cases, the marriages are prolific, but the mortality rate of the children unduly large.

Again the decay of a race may show itself by the shorter term of life. Cretinism has also been attributed by various scholars to consanguineous marriages,

It is unquestionable that the Jews in the Middle Ages, frequently contracted marriages between blood relations, and in European countries although they suffer little from tuberculosis, they furnish a disproportionately large percentage of insane and deaf mutes, and, according to Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A., they appear to be more affected than their neighbors by diseases of the nervous system, and especially by diseases of the spinal cord, and by diabetes, by diseases of the heart and great vessels, of the digestive system, the urinary organs, and diseases of the skin.

Nevertheless, some of the highest types of the race are the offspring of consanguineous marriages and it has yet to be shown that consanguineous marriages themselves are the cause of race degeneracy. Conditions of environment materially influence the development of a race, as is demonstrably visible in the condition of the Jews living in the various countries of the world, and distinguishable from each other by characteristics derived from the people among whom they are domiciled.

Though the Jew retains the peculiar racial typical appearance, he blends with it the characteristics of the nation among which he lives.

THE JUDICIAL SHOCK TO MARRIAGE.

MRS. E. LYNN LYNTON.

Nineteenth Century, London, May.

MARRIAGE, as hitherto understood in England, was suddenly abolished one fine morning last month!* The compulsory union of two persons for life was reduced to a voluntary union during pleasure! Henceforth, any wife may walk off any day from any husband, without assigning any reason, and there remains no legal power to compel her return at any time to fulfill, her contract. A decree for the restitution of conjugal rights turns out to be mere waste paper. The husband may be left without a wife, and without the possibility of taking another.

We know where the prancing desires of the free lovers, and the grimmer designs of the woman's rights women would lead us—the one to the destruction of the family by the virtual abolition of marriage, the other to the absolute supremacy of women over men and justice alike. But it was reserved for a deliberate judgment from the grave judicial bench to push forward, by a long stage, the exciting struggle for social anarchy which the free lovers and the emancipated women have begun.

This judgment has destroyed the sentiment as well as the fact of marital authority. The wife may take herself away if she has a mind, and no law exists that can bring her back. It is nothing to the purpose to say that the majority of women will not do this. We are not dealing with the chances, bad or good, of human nature, but with the possibilities sanctioned by the law. In the long run these prevail. Possibilities sanctioned by the law become first probabilities, then actualities, and finally increase to majorities.

By this Clitheroe decision we shall probably come to a thorough overhauling and revision of the marriage laws; and in the overhauling that must needs come these three circumstances will surely find their place: Persistent drunkenness, madness, and felony with its enforced separation, which are all as strong cases for divorce as adultery itself. Having conceded the principle of divorce for certain faults, we have no *locus standi* whereon to refuse this relief to others as grave as, or even graver than those already recognized. It is a crude and elementary view to make unfaithfulness the sole valid reason for divorce. The three crimes we have enumerated are quite as destructive of the essential value of the bond.

Out of evil then, we may hope to secure some good. From the rude shake given to the stability of the home by the late decree, we may hope to construct a more logical and homogeneous institution. The relative position of husband and wife has to be more accurately defined; and we have to learn by authoritative enactment, not by a mere snap decision, whether the terms of the contract are to be still regarded as binding, or whether individual pleasure is to be the prepotent solvent. Against the desire of the one to be rid of the other, not a word is to be said in favor of coerced continuance. But let that desire be cause for divorce in the one deserted, not only classed as legitimate separation.

What the law does now is to condone undutifulness in woman, and to create temptations to disorder—in the case of men too strong to be resisted, in the case of women perilously near the breaking-point.

The wild women are elate, the sober-minded are perplexed. It is all a muddle! As things are we are out of our course, and we do not know where we are drifting. Change is not necessarily progress; reconstruction, upon pulling down, is not necessarily improvement. We may come to a better marriage law and we may not. But in any case things cannot remain as they are, for to have, at one and the same time, unjust liberties and fetishistic restrictions, reduces the whole thing to an absurdity from which the common sense of the world revolts.

* This refers to the decision rendered by the English Divorce Court in the recent Clitheroe Case.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE AND THE NIEBELUNGEN
LIED.

KARL LANDMANN.

Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Literaturgeschichte und Renaissance Litteratur, Berlin, May.

II.

WITH the Argonauts we tread familiar ground. Aietes certainly coveted the Fleece, after he had treacherously possessed himself of the remainder of the treasure; but as Phryxus had called down the god's curse upon him if he failed to guard it sacredly, he retained it with reluctance.

Now years have flown by. The rich golden treasure lies securely guarded in the Hut cavern. And Aietes keeps watch, like another Faffner over "Peronto's treasure." But with him watches Medea, custodian of the curse.

"When thou slewest the stranger, the protected of the gods, the guest upon thy own hearth, and robbed him of his treasures, thou lightedst a spark in thy house which gleams and gleams, and never can be extinguished, though thou shouldst pour over it all the water of the Sacred Spring, of the innumerable streams and rivers, aye, and of the boundless heaving ocean."

And now at last the Furies appear, and the terrified Aietes appeals to Medea to save him from their wrath by her cunning and magic. She listens to the claims of blood, and summons the spirits of the deep to her tower by the sea, to oppose the invaders of her home. But now she too falls under the curse she sought to avert. The kiss which Jason, "a god," impressed upon her lips, has fired her heart with a flame unquenchable. The warning against the contents of the poisoned chalice which she herself had handed the unsuspecting Phryxus is the second step on the "fatal sloping path of desire" on which, she told her father she was resolutely determined to tread no further. "I will look upon the dead, even through eyes clouded with tears, but I will not look upon the living." Yet fate is stronger than her resolve. The storm, which, in the night, destroyed the bridge, by which she might have passed round the camp of the foe, is the work of fate, which drives her again into the arms of her hated lover. And when the spear with which she sought to pierce him is broken, and she fails to drive the dagger home, there comes from the depths of her heart the words that Jason reëchoes exultingly to seal the contract here entered on in the presence of the dead: "Medea, Jason! Jason and Medea." But he cannot wring from her the words "I love you." It is only when her father rushes upon her lover, and she flings herself between them, that Jason reproaches her bitterly with the words "He could wring the confession from you but not I." Still for one minute she hopes to avert the impending doom, but the father's curse falls crushingly, like bludgeon blows, upon the head of his imploring child. And with the father's curse on the one hand, she is confronted on the other with the immovable selfishness of her lover, whom no prayers, nor threats, nor oaths, can swerve from his determination to secure the Golden Fleece. "To the Fleece then! to death! Thou shalt not fall alone. One house, one body, one common ruin!" Such were the fearful words with which Medea pledged herself to the reckless adventurer. And immediately afterward, "Cease your caressing, I have tasted it! Oh father! father!—Come, then, let us fetch the object of thy desire: Riches, honor, curse, death. In the cave it guarded lies; woe if it should greet thine eyes," and wrenching her hand away from him she cries "Ah Phryxus!—Jason."

It is not necessary here to go over the oft-trodden ground of the influence of Christianity in fixing the status of woman. The Græco-Roman Medean ideal, along with other kindred ideals, persisted all too long in Christian times; indeed the

orthodox philologists lament that it is still "unattainable." But time brought us the Minnesingers and a German poetry, and this German poetry, after being welded and fashioned by Shakespeare, and Goethe, and Schiller, has given us quite another ideal of woman than is pictured in Medea in her dragon-drawn chariot.

There are lovers of strong dramatic effects, who find the closing scene in Grillparzer's Trilogy weak, but in our opinion the reappearance of Jason, whose strength had been broken, in all his manhood's vigor ("I am Jason, the hero of the Golden Fleece! A prince, a king, the leader of the Argonauts, Jason I!") in the scene with the grief-stricken but indomitable-willed Medea, marks a very strong resemblance to the scene in the Niebelungen Lied. Medea is on her way to Adelphi, to place the Fleece, and with it the decision of her fate, in the hands of the god. In the lament of the Walküres: "Not wealth, not gold, not heavenly splendour," etc., are in close keeping with Medea's words: "What is earthly fortune?—a shadow. What is earthly fame?—a dream." And when Medea calls to Jason as he longs for death, the three words, "Endurance, Patience, Repentance," we are again reminded of the Ring, of the execution of the will of the Walküres, in the third act of "Parsifal," and of the one word, sung or spoken in it—

Serve! Serve!

THE IAGO OF SHAKESPEARE.

TOMMASO SALVINI.

Nuova Antologia, Rome, May.

THE character of Iago is one of the most difficult, I will not say to understand, but to represent on the stage. It is one of those characters which lend themselves easily to different interpretations, all of which may be admissible, according to each one's judgment, or mode of looking at the matter. The English and American actors depict Iago as a man who is sarcastic, deep, and planning a bad action; the German actors portray him as a light fellow, incapable of foreseeing the evil results which would follow his deeds. Both these interpretations are accepted by different judges equally worthy of respect.

Iago, is a young man, used to arms, who has been on fields of battle, always at the side of Othello, whose valor Iago admires; but he is not a good commander in the field, for which reason the grade of lieutenant, which Iago desired, was given by Othello to Cassio, young, well-born, cultivated, elegant, and brave. Everyone considers Iago honest and loyal, because he has a quiet air and his speech seems frank and open. All trust and confide in Iago; Othello in making him a participator in the flight of Desdemona from her father's house; Rodrigo in selecting Iago as the confidant of the love he bears Desdemona; Cassio, in accepting Iago's advice as to what course he should pursue to be restored to the post he had been dismissed from; Desdemona, in begging him to make peace between her and her husband; and finally Emilia, who believes that Iago is working, as he would if it were his own matter, to restore Cassio to the favor of Othello.

Iago, then, is thought by all an honest man, by reason of the apparent *bonhomie* that nature gave him, and because no occasion had presented itself to show what he really was. The white snow covers the mud, but the heat of the sun dissolves the apparent whiteness and reveals what was hidden underneath. Iago begins by saying "I am not what I am!" which sufficiently explains that no one up to that time had known what he really was. Thus he confesses that he is a different sort of a man from what the world thinks him. That the Moor had preferred Cassio to him for the office of lieutenant, and had acted wrongly with the wife of Iago (of which he has but the merest suspicion) was not a sufficient motive for making Iago become a bad man, but was a pretext which he welcomed, as an excuse for his natural perfidy. If this were not

so, a man not inclined to evil, who thought that he had been injured by Othello, although the latter was his commanding officer, would in his capacity of husband have called the injurer to account, and would have demanded reparation for the wrong done him as a soldier; and if the explanations had not been satisfactory would have abandoned the Moor and taken service in some other State under another leader.

The motives mentioned were not grave enough to justify the enormous evil, of which Iago was meditating the doing. Admitting that he desired to get full satisfaction for the injustice which he had suffered, the sole object of his revenge was Othello, who was the only person who had injured him. But why should he inflict such terrible punishment on his captain, without considering the good qualities of that captain—qualities which Iago himself recognized? Why involve in the condemnation four innocent persons? He knew well to what lamentable ends his plots were tending! He wanted to ruin Cassio through envy; to ruin Desdemona in order to strike at Othello through his affections; to ruin his wife because she would not conceal his conspiracy; to ruin Rodrigo because it was evident that the gold obtained from him by false pretences would be reclaimed. The only one spared from death by Iago is Othello, because by keeping him alive, he would suffer more. Well, said Iago, "Virtue? a fig!" since from his birth he had never been acquainted with the smallest part of what constitutes virtue.

Yet sad it is to say: Iago is a human character! There is nothing about him supernatural, diabolical, or Mephistophelian. He is a man who is born evil, just as other men are born good. Shakespeare wished to show in Iago how much dissembled wickedness there is in human nature; and has furnished Iago with astuteness, natural wit, sagacity, a trustworthy aspect, and insinuating manners, in order to condense in him human wickedness.

Some commentators maintain that Iago was in love with Desdemona, and that because he was repulsed by her he wanted to take revenge on her. If that were so, Desdemona would not have turned to him to use his good offices with Othello on her account. Iago says only, referring to Desdemona:

Now, I do love her too;
Not out of absolute lust (though, peradventure,
I stand accountant for as great a sin);
But partly led to diet my revenge.

You see what a noble feeling of affection germinated in this soul! He loved Desdemona, yes, but as the instrument and predestined victim for satisfying his desire for vengeance. Is it not more probable that in this dark spirit the tender sentiment of love never sprouted? Such a man could hardly have loved his mother.

In playing the part of Iago I have been blamed for not dressing elegantly. I maintain, however, that I am right. The fact of Iago being but twenty-eight years old does not imply necessarily that he was particular about his dress. He was a person brought up in camps, who had passed most of his life in active military service. Such are not accustomed to give much attention to their clothes, and I do not find in the play a single phrase which indicates that Iago cared much for what he wore. I have read the play of *Othello* at least a thousand times, and have acted in the drama not less than a thousand times. If there is any indication that Iago should wear a rich costume, I think I must have discovered it.

There is one scene in the play, as it appears in the published editions, which I do not believe Shakespeare wrote. I allude to the First Scene of the Fourth Act. Othello, unseen, hears a conversation between Iago and Cassio, in which what Cassio says about *Bianca* is understood by Othello to refer to *Desdemona*, as Iago intended it should be understood. Does it appear possible that a fiery and violent man like the Moor could restrain himself while listening to the story of his dishonor from the lips of the person who had wronged him? Through-

out the tragedy Othello is depicted as an impetuous man, quite incapable of self-restraint. When Iago arouses the suspicions of Othello, the latter takes Iago by the throat and nearly suffocates him. In the presence of Ludovico, Ambassador of the Venetian Republic, and cousin of Desdemona, Othello slaps his wife in the face and drives her away rudely. Can it be doubted that, if Othello had heard what Cassio said, he would have leaped forth like a tiger and strangled Cassio. For these reasons this scene is always eliminated from my representations of Othello.

Shakespeare never could have made such a mistake, especially since he found the matter of the handkerchief much better arranged in the novel of Cintio Giraldis, from which Shakespeare's play was taken. In Giraldis, Othello is conducted by Iago to the house of Cassio, and sees there through the window of a room level with the ground, lying on a table, a handkerchief exactly resembling that of Desdemona, but which Bianca had copied from Desdemona's and made a present of to Cassio.

THE GREAT UNPUBLISHED.

FRANK HOWARD HOWE.

Cosmopolitan, New York, June.

DURING the last year there were published in this country 4,559 books, of which 1,118 were books of fiction. For the four preceding years, 1889, 1888, 1887, and 1886, the number of American books published was respectively 4,014, 4,631, 4,437, and 4,676, and the corresponding works of fiction 942, 874, 1,022, and 1,080. It will be seen from these figures that book publishing is not, like some others in this thriving country, a rapidly increasing industry. Still, most manuscripts that are worthy of type and press doubtless find publishers.

During the past two years I have had considerable experience in investigating the fiction product of that class of American writers whom I have here included under the title of "the great unpublished." I do not think it an exaggeration to say that for every novel printed, fifty are offered for the consideration of the American publishers by the home producers. Let me say, in passing, that I believe the effect of an honest copyright law will be to increase the proportion of accepted novels as well as to improve their quality. Such a law must enlarge the emoluments of authors, and abler minds will so be attracted to the field of literary production.

The wise novelist is aware that his best friend is the critic who finds most fault with his work, and his worst enemy the admirer who hails it immaculate. Happy he who at the outset of his work is accorded a good share of thoughtful criticism by the reviewers. If he does not profit by it, he will have only himself to blame. But he must first arrive at the dignity of print before he can expect this boon. Even then he will not get much of it in the beginning. But he may live in hope that perseverance will bring him at last under the harrow of the critic. Leaving published novels to the critics, I address myself to those whose productions have not yet seen the light of publication.

More novels are produced by women than by men, and in proportion to population more are written by Southern than by Northern people. This leads me to the conclusion that Southerners and women are more imaginative than Northerners and men, or else that they have more time at their disposal. But all remain unpublished for practically the same reasons.

The first thing that a reader looks for in a story is the quality technically termed "human interest," including the love interest, about which most novels concern themselves. Human interest may be defined to be that touch of nature with which the able novelist endows the people whom he creates, so that they become to the reader's sense living men and women. Few can do this. To my mind it is a talent that is acquired and not inherited. It is an art, rather than an instinct. So the true novelist may be said to be made, not born. It is in

imparting human interest that the great unpublished break down, with practical unanimity, the elders failing as disastrously as their juniors.

Another peculiarity among the beginners is that men are less likely than women to know how to handle the love interest of a story. They make their lovers harangue each other after the Homeric—or say, Shakespearian—fashion. I have often wondered on this point whether the great unpublished have ever themselves experienced what they pretend to describe. If they have, their memories are treacherous. In real life, Romeo does not orate, except, perhaps, with his eyes, and Juliet is more apt to use her lips than her larynx in expressing her soul's devotion. But from the tyro, and especially the male tyro, the reader who expects an idyl, is compelled to wade through a debate.

The women do a little better. Occasionally a younger one gets off her stilts entirely, and describes a certain phase of the tender passion in an entirely natural, not to say naturalistic, way. But I confess with sorrow that the phase alluded to is that one of which young, and, especially unmarried women are supposed to be entirely ignorant. It is the phase which Mrs. Rives-Chanler has made herself famous in depicting. In this respect the methods of many of the young would-be authoresses of to-day are plainly traceable to the example of the gifted Virginian. I make these suggestions: Study human character as you find it in daily life. When you write about love-making, remember it is not the talking of love you are addressing yourself to. Men, go and fall in love yourselves before you undertake to tell how lovers behave! and girls, forget all you ever knew about "The Quick or the Dead."

By way of summing up I offer the following to the great unpublished:

Learn to write and cultivate an original, or at least a correct style. Think your story out before you write it. Let it be moral in tone, if this be morally possible. Try to remember that comedy and tragedy lie side by side in real life. Tell your story straightforwardly, and so avoid padding. Remember that love-making must not become love-vaunting; and write not of imaginary people, but of the real men and women who live about you, and to that end learn who and what these are.

WOMEN AT AN ENGLISH UNIVERSITY.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

ELEANOR FIELD.

Century, New York, June.

THE great educational movement for women which was seriously begun some twenty-five to thirty years ago, was not the outcome of a moment's impulse; it was rather the result of opinions which had been slowly working their way through society since the beginning of the century. But it was not until 1848 that Professor Maurice, with the help of Charles Kingsley and others, succeeded in obtaining a royal charter for the foundation known as Queen's College, London. This and Bedford College, opened a year later, were the first two institutions where advanced lectures were delivered to women.

The year 1867 is a memorable one for women. During the previous year Miss Emily Davis had worked hard to induce the University of Cambridge to open its local examination for boys between the ages of twelve and eighteen, to girls of the same ages. In that year, 1867, the North of England Council was formed which undertook to provide for women advanced lectures, given by university men, in all the principal cities of England. In that year, too, the University of Cambridge first admitted girls formally to its local examinations.

The North of England Council, besides providing the advance lectures spoken of, was the agency through which the University of Cambridge was induced to provide, in 1868, a "higher local examination for women of over eighteen years," and this led, later in the same year, to the establishment of a college for

women at Hitchin, under Miss Emily Davies, the lecturers attending from Cambridge and London. This was the beginning of university life for women, for in the following year—twenty-one years ago—an organized committee of university men provided lectures in Cambridge especially for women, and they were so successful that they were followed by a great demand for similar advantages. As an outcome of this, a house was taken by Professor Sedgwick and opened for the reception of women students. This was the origin of Newnham College. At the same time the college at Hitchin, which had grown rapidly, was moved to Girton, near Cambridge, and became known as Girton College.

Students multiplied so rapidly at Newnham, that in four years' time Newnham Hall was built. This is the Old Hall. In 1880 Sedgwick Hall was added to it, and in 1888 it was further enlarged by a third structure, known as Clough Hall.

The college has ample grounds; those of Old Hall are specially delightful and are much favored by the students, who, on a fine Summer day, may be seen basking at full length on the lawn, watching the tennis players, or curled up under the trees with a book, wandering arm in arm up and down a shady avenue, or forming cozy little tea parties in sheltered nooks.

There are about a hundred and forty students in residence. All students must reside in college, unless they are residing with their parents, or, are over the age of thirty, when special permission may be granted for their becoming out-students. The average age of the students is from about twenty to twenty-two; some are much older than this, some younger. No student is allowed to enter under eighteen, unless her case is exceptional and has had special consideration.

It appears difficult for an outsider to realize the conditions of student life at Newnham or Girton College; some seem to imagine that the student has absolute freedom; others, on the contrary, that college life is a second edition of school life. The reality is neither the one thing nor the other. Certainly, the students are allowed a great deal of liberty, but there are rules which have to be observed. In the summer terms, the doors are closed at 8 P.M.; in the winter terms, at 6 P.M.; if students wish to go out after this hour, they have to give their names, and they are then expected to be in at 11 P.M. Students are expected not to absent themselves from lecture.

Out of lecture hours the students are free to go where they will, but if they boat or ride they must provide themselves with a chaperon.

At first women students used to work for the Cambridge higher local examinations, and sometimes to enter, informally, for the final examinations of the university; but in 1881 the Senate of the University of Cambridge agreed to admit women formally to their honor examinations, so that now the majority read for an honor or tripos examination—that is for the same examination as the men. They attend the same lectures and and work under exactly the same conditions; the only difference being that whereas the men have a degree conferred upon them, which entitles them to use the letters B. A., the women have to content themselves with a certificate which states the class obtained, but does not confer any title on the owner. Some of the women have done remarkably well, and in 1890 Miss Phillippa Fawcett (Newnham) held the anomalous position of being "above the senior wrangler."

The Societies are numerous and various, the most conspicuous being the Debating Society and the Political Club. There are also intercollegiate debates and games between Newnham and Girton.

As to the value of this higher education, it provides well-trained women to fill the schools at home and abroad, and fits others for professional and scientific careers. But it is not necessary that a woman graduate should enter upon public life to make the most of the advantages she has enjoyed. There is a wide field for quiet, unobtrusive work at home; a capable woman trained to habits of self-reliance and self-control must always be a useful member of society.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHING COLORS.

STANISLAS MEUNIER.

La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, May.

THE most striking of the scientific acquisitions of the last three months is the realization by Mr. Lippmann of the photographing of colors.* And yet, while the success obtained in a direction so long and so often followed by scientific explorers opens a vast field to the hopes of practical applications of the discovery, its importance seems to attach specially to the fact that it is a confirmation of a scientific theory.

In fact, the discovery of Mr. Lippmann may be cited as one of the purest examples of results foreseen in advance, and, as constituting, thus a real sanction of general views. The learned Professor of Physics of the Faculty of Sciences has been enabled to reproduce by photography the color of objects, through considerations all of which belong to the domain of acoustics. Although this assertion may seem paradoxical to some readers, it is very easy to establish its truth.

In one of his lessons at the Sorbonne, Mr. Lippmann was doing for his pupils one of the simplest experiments that can be made with the pipes of an organ. When these pipes give forth a sound, the sonorous wave which runs through them is reflected on the base in which the pipes are placed, and the two impulsions, the incidental one and the returning one, divide the aerial column into successive bits, of which the mechanical condition alternates from one to another and forms an absolute contrast. It is thus that are established, according to the expressions of physicists, the *ventral segments* and *nodes* of vibration. In the first, the air obeys at the same time the shock of the sonorous incidental wave and that of the reflected wave, and the one is added to the other. In the *nodes*, these two mechanical actions, which are equal to each other, reciprocally destroy each other, and the air in this vibrating medium remains absolutely immovable. The distance which separates the *ventral segments* from the *nodes* is equal to one-half the length of the wave, and with the aid of a membrane suspended at the end of a thread and descending into the axis of the pipe, the passage from the agitated regions of the pipe to its tranquil ones can be perceived.

The explanation of these phenomena of *interference*, as they are called, is as complete as possible, and no one has any doubt that sound is nothing but the result of the vibration of material bodies. In the *ventral segments*, sound added to sound produces a strengthening of the sound; in the *nodes*, *sound added to sound produces silence*.

The physicists, by dint of prodigious labor and a series of genial inspirations, have reached the conclusion that the phenomena of light are nothing but a more delicate sort of acoustics; light, like sound, being the result of a *vibration*. Only, in the case of light, the vibrating body, instead of being material, that is to say, ponderable, is of such extreme tenuity, that it has escaped all attempts to weigh it, and the entire universe is filled with it; so that the name *ether*, by which it is ordinarily designated, suits it exactly.

Nevertheless, if the idea is highly philosophical and supported by a great number of convincing arguments, some physicists make objections of detail in regard to the mechanical conformity of optics with acoustics; the question whether vibration of sound waves is identical with propagation of light waves, being, in particular, the subject of discussion.

It was then of the first importance to see if the effects which have been described as producing sound, could be transferred to the domain of light; that is, interference by normal reflection, with development of *ventral segments* and *nodes*.

This was the idea which occurred to Mr. Lippmann while he

was experimenting on the pipes of the organ, and it was that idea which has proved to be correct by the invention of photographing colors.

Let us suppose a ray of light to fall vertically on a mirror, that ray will be sent back exactly on itself, and the molecules of ether which are in the road will feel at the same time the impulsion from the incidental wave and the reflecting wave. According to their distance from the mirror they will receive (if there is really a vibration like the vibration of sound) two movements, which will be added one to the other, or will nullify each other. There will be alternating *ventral segments* and *nodes*, and one may say that in the case of the first, light added to light produces a strengthening of the light, while in the case of the others *light added to light produces obscurity*.

Here the mutual distance between the ventral segments and the nodes cannot, like the waves of sound in an organ pipe, become sensible to the eye; since there are not less than two hundred of them in the forty-thousandth part of an inch and it is useless to try to see them.

At this point photography will intervene most efficiently.

Let us cover the surface of the mirror with something sensitive to light, as photographers do every day. The *ventral segments* and the *nodes* of luminous vibrations determined by the meeting of the incidental ray and the reflected ray will be developed in the depth of this surface covering. Now, in the *ventral segments*, the reducing power of the light on the gelatine-bromide is at its maximum; in the *nodes* that reducing power amounts to nothing. After the experiment the sensitive surface covering will show little metallic flakes produced at the *ventral segments* and separated from each other by intervals corresponding to the *nodes*.

The demonstration is made complete by the fact that the relative separation of the flakes is strictly regulated by the distance of the consecutive *ventral segments*. The distance, in fact, varies according to the colors, as in acoustics it varies according to the sound. From this fact it results, that in the same thickness of the sensitive surface covering, there are a number of flakes having the same color as the ray falling on each point. As one of the best-known properties of flakes is to give out the colors of the rainbow, the image obtained is colored. Finally, it can be foreseen that the color of the image is precisely that of the source from which the falling rays have come, that is to say of the object photographed.

If such is the color of the reflected image by a proof obtained on glass, it becomes evident that the color of each point is exactly complementary, and that removes all doubt as to the cause of the coloration.

We are then right in saying that Mr. Lippmann has just taken, by the sole fact of assimilating the photographic surface covering to an acoustic pipe enclosing two hundred alternate *ventral segments* and *nodes*—a decisive step forward in the theory of light.

It is true that we must not conclude that we have the first notion of what light may be in itself. Here the beginning of wisdom would appear to be resignation in advance to an irremediable ignorance.

One point is gained, however, that force is as indestructible as matter; that if force is transformed incessantly, just as matter itself enters without intermission into combinations from which it afterwards emerges, the transformation of force into matter or of matter into force is impossible.

There are evidently before us two worlds placed on one another, one of them being a material world, the other a dynamic, of which we can conceive only as combined and not separated; matter being the support of force and force revealing to us only the matter which supports it. Yet to say which is matter and which is force is beyond the reach of the greatest and acutest *savant*. We can only repeat, that our unappeasable thirst for knowledge is only equalled by our inability to know anything thoroughly.

* LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. II., p. 628.

IS THE CLIMATE OF EUROPE GROWING COLDER?

CH. NAUDIN.

Revue des Sciences Naturelles Appliquées, Paris, May.

IT is known that this question has been answered in the affirmative by some, in the negative by others. Arago, founding his opinion on the slowness with which the mass of the globe still in a state of fusion at some miles from its surface is cooling, declared that this cooling does not lower the general temperature of climates more than the tenth of a degree in a thousand years. Supposing this to be so, I ask if there are not other causes, yet unknown, which act on the surface of the globe in such a manner as to bring about a sensible decrease of temperature everywhere in the course of some centuries. Something would be known about the matter if, since and at the time of the Roman Empire, some few precise observations had been made which history had preserved for us. Then, however, and for many centuries later, the thermometer had not been invented and there existed no meteorological science, a fact which compels us during this long past to rely on the narratives of some chroniclers based on their personal feelings or on local facts, such as unusual heat or cold, the influence of which was perceived principally in the works and products of agriculture. There are therefore, no data from which we can decide whether in the course of twenty centuries, the climates of Europe have undergone any remarkable modification.

Now, however, there is a meteorological science, aided by good instruments, and we can gather materials which, perhaps, will enable our successors to solve the controverted question. Without prejudging the future at all, and basing our opinion on a century or more of good meteorological observations, we can, at least, recognize that there are alternate periods of cold and heat more or less prolonged, of such a kind that at first sight they can be attributed to changes of climate. It is certain, for example, that during the last four years, there has been a general decrease of temperature all over Western Europe, more or less marked according to the places, which has been observed even in Algeria and been especially remarked in the south of France.

To show clearly the decrease in temperature of the four years, I have compared their mean temperature with that of the six preceding years. This comparison is set forth in the following table:

WARM YEARS.

Meteorological year, 1880-1881.	Mean temperature, 14°, 886.
Meteorological year, 1881-1882.	Mean temperature, 15°, 067.
Meteorological year, 1882-1883.	Mean temperature, 14°, 324.
Meteorological year, 1883-1884.	Mean temperature, 15°, 005.
Meteorological year, 1884-1885.	Mean temperature, 14°, 978.
Meteorological year, 1885-1886.	Mean temperature, 14°, 643.

COLD YEARS.

Meteorological year, 1886-1887.	Mean temperature, 13°, 966.
Meteorological year, 1887-1888.	Mean temperature, 13°, 463.
Meteorological year, 1888-1889.	Mean temperature, 13°, 761.
Meteorological year, 1889-1890.	Mean temperature, 13°, 962.

It will be perceived that in the first six years the mean temperature was higher than 14° and twice even touched 15°. The difference will be still more perceptible if we compare the mean of the six warm years with the mean of the four cold years; of the former the mean is 14°.817, of the latter 13°.788, which shows a mean temperature less by 1°.029, than that of the six preceding years. The summer, more than the other months, has brought the decreased temperature. The summer mean of the six warm years was 23°.277, the summer mean of the four cold years was only 22°.077, manifesting a decrease of 1°.2.

This deficit of heat has influenced in a very sensible manner the vegetation of different exotic plants, the flowering of which has been more or less retarded, without their having suffered in other respects. One example of this among many others is the Kaki of China (*Diospyros sinensis*), with greenish fruit, which must not be confounded with the Kaki of Japan, which

has red fruit and is much more common. The fruit of the Chinese Kaki ripened regularly during the six warm years; since the summer has grown colder the fruit of this plant has never reached its full size, and falls while still unripe in the months of October and November.

There are often great inequalities of temperature between one year and that which follows it: this is a very common occurrence. The remarkable thing about the present situation, however, is the alteration of series of years, more or less long, which succeed each other and have the same meteorological character. Evidently the central fire has nothing to do with this state of things. The causes of these alterations must be sought elsewhere than in the interior of the globe, but possibly they may be at a great distance. Up to this time homage has been paid to the Gulf Stream for the mildness of the winters on the western coasts of Europe, and it looked as though this opinion was well founded. Yet since the latest observations made on the Atlantic Ocean by the Prince of Monaco and his coworkers, the beneficial influence of the Gulf Stream has been denied. Has this river of warm water changed its course? This might be believed in the face of the vigorous cold which, in December last, fell on Brittany and other localities up to that time highly favored in respect to climate. To sum up, I conclude that we know but little of the causes which produce meteorological irregularities, and a long time may elapse before the discovery of those causes.

A NEUROLOGIST ON NERVE TROUBLES.

ADOLPH SEELIGMÜLLER.

Deutsche Revue, Breslau, May.

EXCESSIVE, exhausting, and too long-continued work, insufficient or irrational recreation, and deprivation of the right amount of sleep are some of the main causes for the increase of nerve troubles in our day. The competition in all the professions and callings is so great that for every person whose powers fail, ten are ready with fresh strength to perform the same or greater labor for the same or even a smaller remuneration. All exciting and weakening amusements should be done away with, and the quiet joys of family intercourse, the conversation of intimate friends, and sociable walks in the fields and woods should take the place of brilliant evening assemblies. Then every person should pursue some agreeable occupation besides his regular profession, and in the latter he ought to have frequent hours of relaxation to relieve the strain. Mental application, even for healthy, adult persons, ought not to be continued more than three or four hours at a time, and night work it would be best to avoid altogether, as the excitement is apt to interfere with sleep. All who follow intellectual pursuits ought to have several weeks of complete rest at least once a year. Sleep is, however, the principal agent of recuperation. The amount of sleep needed is different for different persons. For the ordinary worker from six to eight hours is absolutely necessary; yet how often, in the battle for existence in our time, is the desire for sleep forcibly suppressed and the night's rest improperly shortened. Sooner or later insomnia wreaks its vengeance on the offender. Many a person who once robbed himself of the necessary amount of sleep would gladly sleep now, but cannot. I do not hesitate to say that nerve troubles first develop into disease when joined with sleeplessness. It appears as a later symptom of a long-standing nervous disturbance, but to the lay minds it appears as the first signs of disorder, and is frequently taken to be the cause. The worker of the nineteenth century works beyond his strength, and in order to keep it up he resorts to stimulants—coffee, tea, spices, alcohol, tobacco. These produce a superexcitation of the nerves, which brings in its train insomnia; and to overcome this he resorts to narcotics.

The life of many of our contemporaries consists in taking artificial stimulants to enable them to perform their work, and

then resorting to powerful narcotics that can counteract the artificial stimulation and produce rest and sleep. Any one can see that this alternation of stimulation and depression at least once every twenty-four hours must weaken the nervous system. Coffee is a powerful stimulant for the heart, and, therefore, those who suffer from palpitation, from hysterical conditions, or from insomnia should avoid its use. Tea in day time acts more mildly on most people, but taken evenings, it drives away sleep. The spices are less active nerve stimulants; yet pepper, especially, and some of the others affect the nerves of the digestive organs powerfully, and their liberal use in modern cookery has something to do with the epidemic insomnia. Of the injurious, the actually destructive effects of alcohol taken in excess little need be said. We physicians are not a little to blame in that we insist on giving large quantities of alcohol in fevers and conditions of exhaustion, not to speak of the methods used to cure the morphine habit, until patients often acquire the drinking habit. The evil results of the abuse of alcohol are not often apparent. Long before *delirium tremens* or other serious brain diseases appear, they are preceded by manifold nervous disturbances, the real cause of which is not often understood. I have frequently found that rheumatic pains, that were ascribed to a cold, were nothing but alcohol-neuritis, a mild form of inflammation of the nerves resulting from the use of alcohol, which disappeared when the practice was given up, only to return with the slightest repetition of the indulgence. Most habitual drinkers, and some of them very early, are subject to changes in the vascular organs, such as fatty degeneration of the heart and arterio-sclerosis, which lead to grave affections of the nervous system, like apoplexy and softening of the brain. Finally it may be taken as proven that the children of drunkards, if they are not carried off prematurely by brain troubles, are frequently afflicted with serious nervous ailments, such as epilepsy, idiocy, and the like. Tobacco has come to be in our time a national poison in many countries, and most especially in Germany. As sequels of chronic nicotine intoxication may be noted without fear of contradiction: palpitation and weakness of the heart; irregularity of the pulse of which heart-pang or *angina pectoris* is an acute symptom; general nervous debility; tremulousness; disturbances of vision even to the point of blindness; and hypochondriacal depression even to the degree of melancholia. The fear-inspiring intermission of the pulse is a frequent cause of inveterate insomnia. That the children of heavy smokers suffer with uncommon frequency from nervous diseases, is an established fact.

And now for the narcotics, at the head of which stands morphine. The great danger of falling into the habitual use of this drug arises from the cowardice and degeneracy of our time. No one will suffer pain, no matter how slight or transitory. Not a tooth can be drawn, nor a child born into the world without the use of an anodyne, and when death comes we must have euthanasia. It is sad that many physicians lend their hand too willingly and are ready with the injecting needle to check a pain that could easily be borne, not reflecting that it is immoral to encourage effeminacy and a dangerous thing to plant the germ of the morphine habit, a terrible passion that leads inevitably to physical and spiritual debility and to death. The same is true of the constantly increasing cocaineism and hasheesh intoxication. Our generation demands above everything narcotics to produce the sleep that first we drive from us, and afterward so fondly desire: opium, morphine, chloral, bromide of sodium, paraldehyde, hydrate of amyl, urethan, sulfonal, hypon, somnal, and whatever are all their names—one would think names would soon give out, so fast are these children born. But how can we sleep without resorting to soporifics? Just as the life of the soul during the day is reflected in dreams, so the conditions of sleep are determined by all that we do when awake. The chief rule is to so act waking that you can sleep. Begin by accustoming yourself to do without excitants. Many a case of sleeplessness I have seen yield, when all other means failed, to restricting or totally abandoning for a time the use of spirituous drinks, coffee, tea, and tobacco.

INTERDEPENDENCE OF LIVING ORGANISMS.

EDUARD STRASSBURGER.

Deutsche Rundschau, Berlin, May.

WE are so much accustomed to regard bacteria as the most dangerous foes of humanity, that the attempt to demonstrate their utility and essential importance may seem almost paradoxical. Nevertheless, it would be as unjust to condemn the whole class for the diseases engendered by a few, as to condemn humanity for the offences of its criminals.

As a matter of fact, the services of bacteria in the natural economy of the earth are so important that disease germs may fairly be regarded as isolated, scattered bands. The elimination of the bacteria from the Earth would be immediately followed by our own downfall. Refuse would accumulate in piles mountains high, while the plants which depend upon it for the greater portion of their sustenance would perish in sight of plenty, from the want of microbes to convert it into assimilable food. Every trace of organic matter is greedily seized on by microbes, which convert it into plant food, or decompose it into its original elements, and thus render the earth continuously habitable for man and beast. These bacteria are so small that a million of them may constitute a mass hardly visible to the naked eye, nevertheless such is their capacity for increase, under favorable conditions, that the progeny of a single bacteria, if it could multiply unchecked for fifteen days, would constitute a mass exceeding the cubic contents of the ocean. Their increase is arrested only by failure of food supply; they are consequently always in sufficient numbers for the conversion of all the dead organic matter of the earth into food substance for living plants. The manure which the farmer spreads on his fields contains billions of these industrious laborers, all actively engaged in converting the organized elements into plant food, and even in rendering the inorganic substances (lime, potash, phosphates, etc.) assimilable. The most important soil constituents for the farmers are the nitrogenous compounds, the presence of which in manure constitutes its prime value as a fertilizer. Plants cannot take nitrogen from the air, they must take it up by their roots from the soil, but nitrogen is not a proper constituent of soils. In a state of nature the soil gets a supply from the substance of the plants and animals that die on its surface, but grain crops soon exhaust this natural supply, and the fertility of the soil can only be maintained by the addition of nitrogenous substances, which the bacteria, in pursuit of their own well-being, convert into assimilable plant food.

But experience has taught the farmer that while grain and root crops exhaust the soil of its nitrogen, beans, pease, and other leguminous plants, so far from exhausting, add to its supply, thus rendering possible a high cultivation by rotation of crops, with considerable economy of manure. But these leguminous plants are no more capable than others of drawing their nitrogenous supply from the atmosphere; modern investigation has demonstrated that it is the work of bacteria which find sustenance and habitation in the roots of the leguminous plants, where they multiply from generation to generation, repaying the service by dying there and sacrificing to the plant all the nitrogen they have taken from the atmosphere, in assimilable form. The little swellings on the roots which constitute at once their dwelling place, laboratory, and tomb, may be readily recognized on removing an acacia, or mimosa, or other leguminous plant from the pot in which it is grown.

Not less beneficial are the bacteria as purifiers of water. If a vessel of water containing animal or vegetable refuse is allowed to stand in the open air, the fluid gradually clears until every particle of dead organic matter is consumed, when the bacteria cease their activity, and sink to the bottom. The same thing occurs on the great scale in nature: the Seine, which at Paris receives an enormous amount of refuse, is clear and pure at seventy kilometres down stream. The bacteria have consumed

the refuse. The Elbe, the receptacle of the refuse of so many cities, is drinkable at Hamburg from the same cause.

The relation of mutual interdependence subsisting between leguminous plants and the microbe guests of their roots, scientifically characterized as a "*symbiotic*" relation, exists between other plants and microbes. A precisely similar relation exists between a fungus and plants growing in soils rich in humus, which consequently require special treatment under cultivation. The heaths, rhododendrons, daphnes, etc., growing in such soils, support a thread fungus on their roots, which reciprocates the service by supplying the plants with nitrogen, and if the gardener would cultivate them successfully, he must import the soil as well as the plants, and be careful, moreover, not to allow the soil to dry lest the fungi die.

The lichens and alga, insignificant and lowly as they seem, play a very important rôle in the economy of nature. They sink into insignificance when the conditions are favorable to the support of higher vegetation, but the task is theirs to create the conditions necessary to the growth of higher plants. Ascend the mountains, or penetrate into high latitudes to the boundaries of eternal snow, and every rock is found covered with lichens, the support of the reindeer, and commonly, but improperly, called reindeer *Moss*. With its slender filaments it mines a foothold for itself in the solid rock; the carbonic acid which it secretes, being dissolved in water, sets free the silicic acid, and in this way decomposes granite, gneiss, micaceous shale, etc.

Its remains, in course of decomposition, afford sustenance for mosses, and in this way the solid rock is decomposed into plant-supporting soil.

The imbaúba tree (*cecropia*), of Brazil, exhibits an interesting instance of *symbiosis* between the tree and a species of small black ant which subsists on it, and keeps watch and ward on every branch. The leaf-cutting ant which inhabits this region has a strong partiality for imbaúba leaves, and but for its defenders, would attack it so energetically that it would soon become extinct; but woe to the leaf-cutting ant that would essay to cut a leaf of the imbaúba tree!

The examples selected are prominent instances of the absolute interdependence of certain organisms, and suffice to suggest the idea of a common interdependence of all living organisms. Each is dependent upon the others for the gratification of its needs. No one great section of life could be eliminated without prejudice to the rest. We ourselves could not exist but for bacteria. The most pregnant examples are those which come under the head of *symbiosis*. But since the life of every living organism on earth is more or less conditioned by the lives of all other organisms, it is quite admissible from a higher standpoint to regard all life on earth as a single great *symbiose*.

RELIGIOUS.

CONTRASTS BETWEEN BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

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Christian Thought, New York, April-May.

EVEN educated persons are apt to fall into raptures over the doctrines of Buddhism, attracted by the bright gems which its admirers cull out of its moral code and display ostentatiously, while keeping out of sight all the dark spots of that code, all its triviality, and all those precepts which no Christian could soil his lips by uttering. It has even been asserted that much of the teaching in the sermon on the Mount is based on previously current moral precepts which Buddhism was the first to introduce to the world 500 years before Christ. And this is not all. Admirers maintain that Buddha was not a mere teacher of morality but of many other great truths. They say he has been justly called "the Light of Asia," though they admit that

Christianity, as a later development, is more adapted to become the religion of the world.

Let us then inquire what claim Gautama Buddha has to this title, "the Light of Asia."

In the first place, his doctrines only spread over Eastern Asia, and Mohammed has as much right as Buddha to be called the Light of Asia. But was the Buddha, in any true sense, a light to any part of the world? It is certain that the main idea implied by Buddhism is intellectual enlightenment. Buddhism, before all things, means enlightenment of mind, resulting from intense self-concentration, from intense abstract meditation, combined with the exercise of a man's own reasoning faculties and intentions. It was only after such a course of meditation that the so-called Light of Knowledge burst upon the man Gautama. It was only then that he became Buddha, the Enlightened One. What was this enlightenment which has been so much written about and extolled? All that he claimed to have discovered was the origin of suffering and the remedy of suffering. All his light of knowledge came to this: that suffering arises from indulging desires; that suffering is inseparable from life; that all life is suffering; and that suffering is to be got rid of by the suppression of desires, and by the extinction of personal existence. Behold the first great contrast. When the Buddha said to his converts, "Come, follow me," he bade them expect to get rid of suffering, he told them to stamp out suffering by stamping out desires. When Christ said to His disciples, "Come, follow Me," He bade them expect suffering. He told them to glory in their sufferings, to rejoice in their sufferings, to expect the perfection of their characters through suffering. Both Christianity and Buddhism assert that all creation travaileth in pain, in bodily suffering, in tribulation. But mark the vast, the vital distinction in the teaching of each. The one taught men to aim at the glorification of the suffering body, the other at its utter annihilation. What says our Bible? We Christians, it says, are members of Christ's body, of His flesh and of His bones, of that divine body, which was a suffering body, a cross-bearing body, and is now a glorified body, an ever-living life-giving body. A Buddhist, on the other hand, repudiates, as a simple impossibility, all idea of being a member of the Buddha's body. But, say the admirers of Buddhism, you will admit that the Buddha told men to get rid of sin, and to aim at sanctity of life? Nothing of the kind. The Buddha had no idea of sin as an offense against God, no idea of true holiness. What he said was, Get rid of the demerit of evil actions and accumulate merit by good actions. This storing up of merit—like capital at a bank—is one of those inveterate propensities of human nature which Christianity alone has delivered men from.

The Buddha never claimed to be a deliverer from sin. He had no medicine for a dying sinner. On the contrary, by his doctrine of Karma he bound a man hand and foot to the consequences of his own acts with chains of adamant. "Not in the Heavens," says the *Dhammapada*, "not in the midst of the sea, not if thou hidest thyself in the clefts of the mountains, wilt thou find a place where thou canst escape the force of thine own evil actions." "You cannot escape, and I am powerless to set you free," says Buddha. Contrast the first sermon of Christ, "The Spirit of the Lord is upon Me, because He hath sent Me to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound." In Christ alone there is deliverance from the bondage of former transgressions, from the prison-house of former sins; a total cancelling of the past; the opening of a clear course for every man to start afresh; the free gift of pardon and of life to every sinner.

I admit that some Buddhist precepts go beyond corresponding Christian injunctions; for the laws of Buddha forbid all killing, even of animals for food. They demand total abstinence from stimulating drinks. They bid all who aim at the highest perfection abandon the world, and lead a life of celibacy and monkhood. In fine, they enjoin total abstinence,

because they dare not trust human beings to be temperate. How could they trust them when they promise no help, no divine grace, no restraining power? The glory of Christianity is, that having given that power to man, it trusts him to make use of the gift. The Buddha said to his followers: "Take nothing from me, trust no one but yourselves." Christ said, and still says: "Take all from me; take this free gift; put on this spotless robe; eat this bread of life; drink this living water." Buddhism teaches that in the highest state of existence all love is extinguished. Christianity teaches that it is intensified. Marriage, it says, is honorable and undefiled, and married life is a field on which holiness may grow and be developed. Buddhism, on the other hand, says avoid married life; shun it as if it were a burning pit of live coals; or, having entered on it, abandon wife, children, and home, and go about as celibate monks.

Christianity regards personal life as the most sacred, the most precious of all possessions, and God Himself as the highest example of intense personality, the great "I Am that I Am," and teaches that we are to thirst for a continuance of personal life as a gift for Him; while Buddhism sets forth as the highest of all aims the utter extinction of personal identity—the utter annihilation of the Ego—of all existence, and proclaims the ultimate resolution of everything into nothing, of every entity into pure nonentity. What shall I do to inherit eternal life? says the Christian. What shall I do to inherit eternal extinction of life? says the Buddhist. It seems a mere absurdity to have to ask, in conclusion, Whom shall we choose as our guide, our hope, our salvation—"the Light of Asia," or "the Light of the World?" the Buddha, or the Christ? It seems mere mockery to put this final question: Which book shall we clasp to our hearts in the hour of death—the book that tells us of the extinct man Buddha, or the Bible that reveals to us the living Christ, the Redeemer of the world?

THE GREEK SOURCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

LOUIS MÉNARD.

Revue Bleue, Paris, May 23.

PART FIRST.

THE great religious revolution which cuts in two the history of the peoples of the West of Europe, offers, at first sight, the spectacle of a society justly proud of its uncontested mental superiority, which, all of a sudden, voluntarily submits to the intellectual domination of an inferior race.

The God of the Christians was born and died in Judæa; his first disciples, Jews like Himself, carried His worship to Egypt and Asia Minor, to Greece and Italy; and in less than three centuries Christianity became the religion of the whole Roman Empire.

A conversion so rapid, among a barbarous people but slightly attached to its vague traditions, could be understood; but that the most civilized people should have been able to renounce their past and abdicate their moral supremacy in favor of a small dispersed nation, reduced to a condition nearly servile, is a strange fact, unique in history.

The miracle disappears, however, if we study the atmosphere in which Christianity was developed and the causes which prepared its coming. It did not fall like a flash of lightning in the midst of a surprised and terrified world. History has no sudden changes and unforeseen transformations in creeds, any more than she has in manners.

In order to understand the passing by a people from one religion to another, we must not contrast the extremes of each, as, for example, the Homeric mythology and the Nicæan Creed. We must take into account what intervened between the two, the multiplied products of an epoch of transition, when primitive Hellenism, discussed by philosophy, altered every day by mingling with it the religions of the East, which overflowed in Europe. Christianity represents the last age of this

invasion of the West by Oriental ideas; but the Christian religion is not, by reason of that, a branch detached from Judaism. Christianity has borrowed its elements from all the ancient religions, and formed from these elements a new and original construction, giving them an importance proportional to the vitality they had preserved at the time of this transformation.

It has been the custom to neglect systematically these appropriations, people thinking that it would be doing an injury to Christianity to search for its origins in the religions it has replaced. Those who thus think prefer to see in Christianity only a Jewish heresy, although from such a point of view no explanation can be given as to why the Jews rejected it so obstinately, or how it came to be accepted by the Greeks and Romans. Doubtless there is a Jewish element in Christianity, but if Christianity did not have its principal sources in the remote beliefs of the people of Europe, it would never have become the religion of those people, because it would have been foreign to their character and their genius. It is in those remote beliefs you must search for the tributaries which formed the great Christian river. If those remote beliefs are considered subordinate to the Jewish source, you commit the same error as the geographers who made the Missouri a tributary of the Mississippi, when, in fact, the former is the principal river, and the latter, above its junction with the Missouri, is but a tributary.

The contribution of the Jews to the Christian mythology is hardly equal in amount to the contributions of the Egyptians and the Persians. Illusion has been caused by the fact, that in borrowing from the Jews their one God, Christianity was obliged to adopt their traditions and their sacred book. It has also adopted their Messiah, but has made a God of Him; but this incarnation of the divine in the human is precisely what has dug an impassable abyss between Christians and Jews.

Considered in its dogmas, Christianity, which is represented as the complement of the Jewish religion, is rather its antithesis. The dominant trait of Judaism is the height at which it places the divine idea; between its God and man, the distance is infinite. Christianity has for its fundamental dogma the adoration of the Man-God. The Jewish religion, alone among all others, is confined to the present life, without following man beyond his earthly destiny; for Christianity the world is a state of probation, and life a preparation for eternity.

The belief in a life beyond the tomb, which holds such an important place in the Christian system, cannot be supported by the Hebrew Bible, which has no eschatology. The Jews have never had a festival to commemorate Abraham and Jacob, their ancestors, nor David, their popular king, nor Moses, their legislator, nor any of their prophets. To invoke the dead or pray for them, to suppose that they still exist when the body has been put in the earth from which it came and the breath has returned to God who gave it, was, in their view, to show contempt for Him who alone possesses existence. Among the Greeks, on the contrary, the unfathomable abyss which death has opened between God and man was bridged by apotheosis and the immortality of the soul, by the worship of heroes and ancestors. The tombs were as sacred as the temples; every city, every family, had its protector, and when Christianity had replaced heroes with saints, the names alone were changed, the functions remained the same: they were always active and vigilant guardians, pitying our misery, because they had suffered like us.

The idea of subjecting a God to earthly sorrows and especially to death would have been for the Jews the most impious of all blasphemies; but such a notion had nothing in it which astonished the Greeks. In their old legends were accounts of gods wounded, put in chains, enslaved. Apollo had watched the flocks of Admetus, Hercules had accomplished his labors in obedience to the orders of Eurystheus,

his master, and became divine by apotheosis only, for he was a mortal, like all the demigods. The mystical initiations, so highly developed in the later days of Hellenism, all reproduced under different forms the dogma of the passion and death of a god.

The introduction of Christianity into Greece is coupled with the Jewish names of Saint Paul and Saint John, just as the introduction of the Dionysiac mysteries is coupled with the Thracian name, Orpheus. At two periods, separated by fifteen centuries, it is a divine germ from the Orient which is developed by the fertile soil of Greece. In the days of its youth, Greece had revealed the religion of Homer and Phidias; when its ideal was transformed by philosophy, it bequeathed to new races the child of its old age, the Word, the last born of its Gods. Philosophy, however, could become a religion only by taking a concrete form; ideas must take a body, like souls who wish to enter into life. The new symbol which was to unite all the religious elements dispersed in the world, could not be born in schools of philosophy, for this incarnation of thought in a corporeal form is a work of the people; philosophers have never been able to accomplish it any more than they have been able to create a language. Yet the idea of these philosophers, unknown to them, had penetrated to those who were considered the dregs of humanity, to the captives and slaves.

On the lowest ranks of a despised people there fell a ray of that sacred light, the eternal Reason, which is the only God of philosophy, and the Word was incarnated in the bosom of a young Virgin. The creating breath of Greece, the Spirit with the wings of a dove, visited the religious soil of the East and fertilized it, without destroying it. The Son of the Immaculate Purity impregnated by celestial Inspiration, the fruit of the mystic marriage between the East and the West, born in a stable, of a humble family which is descended from kings, represents the original unity of the human race. The shepherds worshiped Him in His cradle, just as the shepherds of the Himalayas and Chaldea adored the rising sun. The royal magi led by a star, prostrated themselves before the Child-God, radiant in His swaddling-clothes, and offered Him gold, and incense, and myrrh. Egypt, the mother of religious mysteries, was an asylum for Him against the tyrant who threatened His life. These legends show the part which the old Oriental religions played in the elaboration of the new religion, which borrowed the doctrine of the Devil from Persia, and that of the resurrection from Egypt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CARL SCHURZ.

Atlantic Monthly, Boston, June.

II.

FOLLOWING closely upon the announcement of the result of the Presidential election of 1860, came open revolt in the South; and nearly a month before the inauguration of Lincoln seven Southern States had adopted ordinances of secession, formed an independent confederacy, framed a constitution for it, and elected Jefferson Davis its president, expecting the other slaveholding States soon to join them.

The situation which confronted the new President was appalling. Many Northern Republicans grew afraid of the victory they had achieved at the ballot-box, and spoke of compromise. Potent influences in Europe, with an ill-concealed desire for the permanent disruption of the American Union, eagerly espoused the cause of the Southern seceders, and the two principal maritime powers of the Old World seemed only awaiting a favorable opportunity to lend them a helping hand.

But to the task before him Lincoln brought, aside from other uncommon qualities, the first requisite—an intuitive comprehension of its nature. He realized that to maintain the Union a conflict of arms was unavoidable, and he instinctively understood by what means that conflict would have to be conducted by the government of a democracy. He was fully aware that means for carrying on such a war must be furnished by the voluntary action of the people. Armies had to be formed by voluntary enlistment; large sums of money to be

raised by the people, through their representatives, voluntarily taxing themselves. He knew that in order to steer this government by public opinion safely and successfully, he would have to take into account all the influences strongly affecting the current of popular thought and feeling, and to direct while appearing to obey. He recognized the need of rallying all the available forces, gathering in the stragglers, closing up the column, so that the advance might be well supported. For such leadership, Abraham Lincoln was admirably fitted—better than any other American statesman of his day—for he understood the plain people, with all their loves and hates, their prejudices and their noble impulses, their weaknesses and their strength, as he understood himself, and his sympathetic nature was apt to draw their sympathy to him.

His inaugural address foreshadowed his official course in characteristic manner. Yielding nothing in point of principle, it was by no means a flaming anti-slavery manifesto, such as would have pleased the more ardent Republicans. It was rather the entreaty of a sorrowing father speaking to his wayward children. It was a masterpiece of persuasiveness, and, while Lincoln had accepted many valuable amendments suggested by Seward, it was essentially his own. Probably Lincoln did not expect his inaugural address to have any effect upon the secessionists, knowing them to be resolved upon disunion at any cost; but it was an appeal to the wavering minds in the North, and upon them it made a profound impression. Every candid man, however timid and halting, saw that the President was right, and that if the secessionists resisted such an appeal they were bent upon mischief, and the government must be supported against them. Partisan sympathy with the Southern insurrectionists did not disappear from the North, but those who still manifested it did so at the risk of appearing unpatriotic.

In selecting his cabinet, Lincoln wisely called to his assistance the strong men of his party, especially those who had given evidence of the support they commanded as his competitors in the Chicago convention. There can be no doubt that the foremost members of his Cabinet, Seward and Chase, the most eminent Republican statesmen, had felt themselves wronged by their party, when, in its national convention, it preferred him to them for the Presidency, a man whom they thought greatly their inferior in experience and ability as well as in service. The soreness of their disappointment was intensified by his manner in the White House. They did not understand such a man. Especially Seward, who, as Secretary of State, and next to the Chief Executive, quickly accustomed himself to giving orders upon his own motion, thought it necessary that he should rescue the direction of public affairs from hands so unskilled, and take full charge of them himself. At the end of the first month of the administration he submitted a "memorandum" to the President, which has been first brought to light by Nicolay and Hay, and is one of their most valuable contributions to the history of those days. That paper was to the effect that at the end of a month's administration the Government was still without a policy, either domestic or foreign; that the slavery question should be eliminated from the struggle about the Union; that explanations should be demanded categorically from the governments of Spain and France, which were then preparing one for the annexation of San Domingo, and both for the invasion of Mexico; that in the failure of such explanations war should be declared against Spain and France; that explanation should also be sought from Russia and Great Britain, and a vigorous continental spirit of independence against European intervention be aroused all over the American continent; that either the President should devote himself entirely to the prosecution of this policy, or devolve the direction on some member of his cabinet, whereupon all debate on this policy must end.

This could only be understood as a formal demand that the

President should acknowledge his own incompetency, by putting the sole management of all important affairs into the hands of his Secretary of State. Had Lincoln instantly dismissed Seward, and published the "memorandum" as the reason for so doing, it would have inevitably been the end of Seward's career. But Lincoln did what not many of the noblest and greatest men in history would have been noble and great enough to do. He believed that Seward was still capable of doing great service to his country in the place in which he was, if rightly controlled. He ignored the insult, but firmly established his superiority. In prompt reply he informed Seward that the administration had a domestic policy as laid down in the inaugural address with Seward's approval; that it had a foreign policy as traced in Seward's dispatches with the President's approval; that if any policy was to be changed the President would so direct on his responsibility, and therein had a right to the advice of his Secretaries. Seward's fantastic schemes of foreign war and continental policies Lincoln brushed aside by passing them over in silence. Nothing more was said. Seward must have felt that he was at the mercy of a superior man; that his offensive proposition had been generously pardoned as a temporary aberration of a great mind, and that he could atone for it only by devoted personal loyalty. This he did; and when, at a later period, dissatisfied Senators demanded the dismissal of Seward, Lincoln stood stoutly by his faithful Secretary of State.

Lincoln's cautious policy during the first month of his administration was unsatisfactory to ardent Union and anti-slavery men, who thought that the Rebellion and slavery should be crushed at one powerful blow. But Lincoln believed that the masses of the plain people, who would have to furnish the sinews of war, would feel the necessity of fighting only when they felt themselves attacked. He, therefore, waited until the enemies of the Union struck the first blow. On the 12th of April, 1861, when Sumter was fired on, the call was sounded, and the Northern people rushed to arms.

Lincoln knew that the plain people, ready now to fight in defense of the Union, were not yet ready to fight for the destruction of slavery. But early in 1862 he saw that to give the war for the Union an anti-slavery character was the surest way of preventing the recognition of the Confederacy by the European powers. The Emancipation Proclamation was held back until a Union victory should be won to give it *prestige*. The battle of Antietam was won September 17, and the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation was issued on the 22d. The cry that the war for the Union had been turned into an "Abolition war" was raised again by the opposition, more loudly than ever. But the good sense and patriotic instincts of the people gradually marshaled themselves on Lincoln's side, and he lost no opportunity to help on this process by personal argument and admonition. There never was a President in such constant and active contact with the public opinion of the country, as there never has been a President who, while at the head of the Government, remained so near to the people. Beyond the circle of those who had long known him, the feeling steadily grew that the man in the White House was "Honest Abe Lincoln" still.

THE DEAD LEADER OF THE GERMAN CLERICALS.

Ueber Land und Meer, Stuttgart, May.

THREE days after the retirement of Minister of Worship von Gossler, on March 11, came the tidings of the death of the man whose action on the question of Church subsidies hastened his fall. Ludwig Windthorst was born at Kaldenhoff, in the Osnabrück district, on January 17, 1812. He attended the Catholic gymnasium in Osnabrück, and was destined for the priestly calling, but turned to the study of law, became a counselor in the Court of Appeals at Celle, entered the Hanoverian Second Chamber in 1849, and took so high a position that in 1851 he was elected President, and soon afterward was called into the Ministry, in which he had charge of the Department of Justice. He went out of the Ministry in 1853, but filled the same post again from 1862 till 1865. In

1867, after Hanover had become a province of Prussia, Windthorst got himself elected to the North German Reichstag and to the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. In both bodies he displayed, as leader of the Catholic or Centre party, an untiring activity in pursuit of the objects for which he strove. The importance of this party, which, with its large number of members, often decided the issue, depended very much on the strong personality of the diminutive great man who succeeded in welding the clashing Right, Left, and Centre wings of the party into a united whole. He could always find some issue on which the Clericals would act as a unit whenever opposing forces threatened to disrupt the organization. And because he possessed the art, more than any other party leader, to devise the battle-cry that would always rally the rank and file of his party together, he was singled out by the Government for special favor or for special hostility. He controlled, indeed, the strongest party in the Reichstag and next to the strongest in the Prussian House of Deputies, and frequently the fate of a Bill depended on his attitude. Windthorst's activity was religious as well as political. In standing up for the might of the Church he followed his earnest convictions, and while still a Hanoverian official he bent his efforts in that direction. A special impulse for most indefatigable endeavor he received from the "May laws," the repeal of which is essentially the result of his labors. Whenever opportunity offered, he took occasion to plead for the creation of a Catholic division in the Ministry of Worship, and many a sharp debate on this subject took place between him and Herr von Gossler. In the same manner he championed on all occasions the restoration of the temporal powers of the Pope. After the fight over the "May laws" was over, Windthorst threw himself into the contest of the Church against the schools. Strict separation of schools according to confessions, and supervision and control of schools by the Church were what he demanded. And these efforts, in which he was seconded by the strict Evangelical element, had much to do with the measure laid before the present Parliament by the Prussian Government, giving partial satisfaction to these claims. Windthorst's political affinities were with the Particularists, and, consequently, he always stood up in the Reichstag for the individual sovereignty of the separate States of the German Federation. He had no sympathy with the growth of the Prussian power, for, indeed, the incorporation of Hanover in the Prussian State had given him a bitter pang. Often he gave vent to these feelings, and once he proudly called himself a "Guelph," that is, an adherent of the deposed royal family of Hanover, his intimate relations with whom, as their faithful legal and political adviser till his death, are sufficiently well known. Yet this did not hinder a man of his sagacity from giving his support to the maintenance of the power and influence of the Empire, in everything affecting its foreign relations. The homely features and insignificant stature of his "little Excellency" are notorious. He was well aware of these physical defects, and often joked about them. Quite recently, having sustained a slight injury from a fall, he telegraphed his wife: "Feel easy; my beauty has not suffered." Yet his ugliness was illumined by his animation, and had a charm that showed itself particularly when he spoke. Windthorst was not at all a sharp debater; on the contrary, his satire was amiable; his wit never wounded. His manner of speaking was conciliatory and indicative of his tendency to seek always a compromise. His speeches were smooth and diplomatic, free from strong expressions or admissions that could be turned against himself. In conjunction with his importance as the greatest parliamentary tactician, this pacific style of debating made him respected, and even liked, in Government circles. He was a constant guest at the Parliamentary breakfasts and dinners of the late, and of the present Chancellor. He was vigorous in his speech only when it was necessary to emphasize his Clerical and Particularistic principles. The reputation that he has left behind him, is that of a man of strong character and clear mental vision, who pursued a straight course and remained inflexibly true to his convictions amid all the vicissitudes of politics.

Books.

WHO WROTE THE BIBLE? A Book for the People. By Washington Gladden. 16mo, pp. 381. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1891.

[Just now, when even the daily newspapers are constantly mentioning "The Higher Criticism" of the Scriptures, and some of the advocates of such "Criticism" are threatened with punishment for heresy, this little book will be acceptable to many readers. It is an attempt to present in a popular style the conclusions concerning the Bible reached by those who in later years have studied it most deeply. Mr. Gladden, in the main, states very clearly what are now the opinions of conservative scholars in regard to the Scriptures. Sometimes he undertakes to criticize these opinions and to interject notions and theories of his own, which do not add to the value of his book, since they do not match the rest of the fabric. The volume will be specially welcome at present, if, as Mr. Gladden alleges, the results of conservative scholarship have been very imperfectly reported to the laity of the churches, intelligent ministers believing that it would not be safe to trust the people to whom they minister with the principal facts upon which scholars are now generally agreed, concerning the literary history of the Bible.]

SOME good people imagine that the Bible must have originated in a manner purely miraculous; and, though they know very little about its origin, they conceive of it as a book that was written in Heaven in the English tongue, divided there into chapters and verses, with head lines and reference remarks, printed in small pica, bound in calf, and sent down to earth by angels in its present form.

Other people who are, perhaps, not so good as the credulous and superstitious believers to whom allusion has been made, know that the work of putting the Bible into its present form was done on earth, and not in Heaven, by men and not by angels, and that it was not done all at once, but a little at a time, the work extending over centuries, and employing the labors of many men in different lands and long-divided generations.

To begin at the beginning of the Scriptures as we have them in the English language, we may ask, "What did Moses write?" To say that he did not write the Pentateuch, would appear to many worthy souls a sacrilegious heresy. Yet the conclusions from recent study are inevitable; that the Pentateuch could never have been written by any one man, inspired or otherwise; that it is a composite work, in which many hands have been engaged, the production of it extending over many centuries; that it contains writings which are as old as the time of Moses and some that are much older; that it is impossible to tell how much of it came from the hand of Moses, although there are considerable portions of it which, although they may be somewhat modified by later editors, are substantially as he left them.

That the books of the Pentateuch are compilations of written documents has been established beyond controversy by the most patient study of the writings themselves. In the Book of Genesis the evidence of the combination of two documents is so obvious that he who runs may read. In the account of the Flood, the compiler has taken the narratives of two old writers and pieced them together like patchwork. The whole Pentateuch did not finally assume its present shape till its revision was undertaken by Ezra after the return from the Babylonian captivity. The ethical tendencies of the Pentateuch are sound and strong; but many of the Mosaic laws, when judged by Christian standards, are very defective.

The earlier Hebrew histories, the Book of Judges, the Book of Ruth, and the two Books of Samuel, cover a period of more than four hundred years, and yet there is no mention in them of that Mosaic legislation which constituted, as we suppose, the germ of the Pentateuch. The Books of Kings contain discrepancies which it is impossible to reconcile, save upon the ground that the author of them took two previously existing records and pieced them together without noticing or caring whether they agreed. When we compare the narratives of Samuel and Kings as we find them in the Hebrew text with the same narrative in the Greek text, the Septuagint, it is quite evident that the text was handled by scribes and copyists with entire freedom; bits of narrative—most commonly legends and popular tales concerning the heroes of the nation—being thrust into the text, sometimes quite breaking its continuity. This makes it certain that preternatural supervision of the text, for the prevention of error, which we have frequently heard about, is itself a myth.

The Hebrew Prophets were not primarily prognosticators, though they made some predictions of future events. They were preachers

of genius and a high religious tone, who regarded themselves as inspired from Heaven, and when they saw fit denounced kings and people as transgressors, and threatened them with the vengeance of Heaven. They preached politics, and constantly intermeddled with all the affairs of State. We speak of the "prophecy" of Isaiah or the "prophecy" of Jeremiah; but the books bearing their names are made up of a number of "prophecies" uttered on various occasions. The Book of Isaiah contains thirty-one prophetic discourses, some of them mere fragments. There is reason for doubt as to whether they were all spoken by Isaiah. Indeed, it is now regarded as well-nigh certain that the last twenty-seven chapters are the work of a later prophet. The collection of the Books of the Prophets was in all probability made by Nehemiah one hundred years after the Exile, or only about four hundred and twenty years before Christ. At that time Isaiah had been in his grave nearly three centuries. It is certain that the Books of the Prophets were not written in the order in which they stand in the English Bible. It is difficult to tell which of the fifteen Prophets first appeared upon the scene; but the evidence seems to be strong that the earliest of them was Joel, who lived and preached about eight hundred and seventy-five years before Christ. Then followed in chronological order, it is probable, Hosea, Amos, Isaiah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi. It must be admitted that when we try to tell how these writings had been preserved and transmitted through all those centuries, we have but little solid ground of fact to go upon.

Of the "Later Hebrew Histories," as they are called, there are conclusive reasons for believing that the two Books of Chronicles, Ezra, and Nehemiah were originally but one book. There are irreconcilable discrepancies between the older and the later histories. In II Samuel xxiv. 1, we read, "And the anger of the Lord was kindled against Israel and he moved David against them, saying, 'Go, number Israel and Judah.'" In I Chronicles, xxi, we read, "And Satan stood up against Israel and moved David to number Israel." The numbering in both cases is assumed to be a grievous sin; and the penalty of this sin, which was David's, was visited upon the people in the form of a pestilence which slew seventy thousand of them. Let us not suppose that we can be required, by any theory of inspiration, to blaspheme God by accusing Him of such monstrous iniquity. Let no man open his mouth to declare that the Judge of all the earth instigated David to do a presumptuous deed, and then slew seventy thousand of David's subjects for the sin of their ruler. Such a view of God might have been held without censure three thousand years ago; it cannot be held without sin by men who have the New Testament in their hands. This narrative belongs to that class of crude and defective teaching which Jesus, in His Sermon on the Mount, points out and sets aside.

In regard to the Psalms, if the question "Who wrote them?" were to be propounded in any meeting of Sunday-school teachers, nine-tenths of them would unhesitatingly answer, "David." Some modern Biblical scholars would answer that David wrote very few, and perhaps not any, of the Psalms; that they were written during the Maccabean Dynasty, only one or two hundred years before Christ. Some scholars think these views are extreme. Yet we may believe that David did write several of the Psalms, but it is more probable that the great majority of them are from other writers.

That the writers of the New Testament are not infallible, seems to be clearly proved by the second chapter of Saint Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. There he records that in the council at Antioch he openly declared that Peter and James and John were wholly in the wrong in regard to a vital question of Christian faith and doctrine, and that Peter in regard to that doctrine had acted disingenuously. If these apostolic men, sitting in their councils, teaching in their congregations, could make such mistakes as these, it is impossible to be sure that they never made a mistake when they sat down to write, and that then their words were always the very Word of God.

Are we entitled to say that the Gospels were written by Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John? We should be cautious in making such a statement, for the Gospels themselves are not so explicit on this point as we could desire. We know, from many facts, that the theory of verbal inspiration of the Gospels is not true. The only inspiration that can be claimed for them is that which brought the important facts to the remembrance of their writers, and guarded them against serious errors of history or doctrine.

The Protestant has no absolute certainty that the Canon of the New

Testament is the correct one. There is no such thing as absolute certainty with respect to historical religious truth. The only thing that is absolutely certain is that the Bible is made up of many different kinds of books with very different degrees of sacredness and authority. There is not one word in the Bible which affirms or implies that the character of inerrancy attaches to the entire collection of books therein or to any one of them. The doctrine arose in the seventeenth century, and was doubtless a reflection of the teaching of the later rabbis, who entertained fantastic notions about the origin of their sacred books.

It is quite stupid reasoning, however, to argue that if the Bible is not infallible, it is worthless. Your physician is not infallible; are his services therefore worthless? Your father is not infallible; are his counsels worthless? Will you say that the moment you discover in him an error concerning any subject in Heaven or on earth, that moment you will refuse to listen to his counsels? No. The idolaters who make it treason to disbelieve a single word of the Bible, and the iconoclasts who treat it as nothing better than any other book, are equally far from the truth.

HENRY WARD BEECHER: A Study of his Personality, Career, and Influence in Public Affairs. By John R. Howard, 12mo, 161 pp. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 1891.

[Henry Ward Beecher was so large a personality, so multifarious a nature, that hundreds of writers have, not only since his death, but also during his life, attempted to depict him, without accomplishing more than showing, each one, the phase that he himself had been able to appreciate. The pictures are mostly truthful, but all are partial. Fortunately the theme of these chapters is not the man, but only a single line of his activity. It is true, the author tells us, that in trying to find some of the more potent factors in his political life and influence, he has been obliged to consider some of his native qualities, and the conditions of their growth and cultivation, because his political activity was not an artificial addition to his regular labors, but a spontaneous outgrowth of himself and an integral part of his life work. It illustrates the man. The special intent of the volume is to present a general view of Mr. Beecher's career with reference to the great political revolution which took place in the United States while he was in public life. But to separate his political activity from the rest of his life—domestic, social, and religious—is impossible.]

HENRY WARD BEECHER was the type of the best Americanism by his ancestry and birthright. A widow, Mrs. Hannah Beecher, his earliest ancestor in this country, and her son John came here from Kent, England, in 1638 with Master John Davenport's company at the time of the settlement of New Haven, Connecticut; and Andrew Ward, another of the same company, was his ancestor on his mother's side.

Henry Ward Beecher was the son of Dr. Lyman Beecher, and of Roxanna Foote, who was a descendant of Andrew Ward, already mentioned. It was the Beecher power infusing the Foote refinement that found its consummate products in Harriet and Henry.

Henry Ward Beecher owed what he was to the joint influences of heredity and family environment. To his early school training he owed little, but he made good progress in mathematics at the Amherst Academy, and speaks in high terms of his good fortune in being under Professor Stowe in his theological training. From his close long study of the Bible in early manhood he received two luminous thoughts. He speaks of the time

When it pleased God to reveal to my wandering soul that it was *His nature to love a man in his sins for the sake of helping him out of them.* . . . Time went on and next came the disclosure of a *Christ ever present with me.*

Beecher's career as a minister, from his first call to the West, was characterized by the exhibition of an intense personality, but it is his attitude towards the political problems of his day with which we are here most concerned.

The pivot upon which the history of the United States turned during the entire fifty years of Mr. Beecher's public work was unquestionably American slavery with its consequences. Thousands of other patriotic and Christian men were not able to see the dangers of it, but this man's love for the Father-God, and his esteem and sympathy for his brotherman, were outraged by the existence and still more by the attempted extension of that great evil, and furnish the keynote which must be accepted in order to resolve his whole life into harmony.

He conceived it to be not only his duty but his necessity, to think, to speak, to instruct in all the higher views of their daily duty those who were following him.

In a sermon entitled "The Sphere of the Christian Minister" (January 24, 1869) occurs the following:—

There is a popular impression, and it seems to men like a philosophical truism—that every man understands his own business best; that he need not be meddled with, at least till he asks advice. Complaint is often made on that ground of ministers, that they meddle with things they do not understand. I think they do, too, when they preach theology. But when ministers meddle with practical life, with ethical questions and relations, they meddle with just what they do understand—or ought to. If they do not understand these things, they have failed to prepare themselves for one of the most important functions to which they could address themselves as ministers. . . . The moment a man so conducts his profession that it touches the question of right and wrong, he comes into my sphere. There I stand; and I put God's measure, the golden reed of the Sanctuary, on him and his course. . . . A minister may not be discreet in preaching upon secular topics. But the duty of introducing such topics is now generally acknowledged. I think that question is settled for your life and mine at least.

And Mr. Beecher acted unhesitatingly on these convictions; the country was rent by the Slavery question, and in both the Pulpit and the Press he stood for the right with unflinching emphasis. He had been asked to contribute to *The Independent*, and his article (Feb. 21, 1850) singling out the vital points of Mr. Clay's "Omnibus Bill" and asking the question "Shall we Compromise?" may almost be said to have made Henry Ward Beecher a National rather than a local force. Mr. Beecher's position was that slavery was right—or wrong. That it must extend—or die. It was copied everywhere, and struck the keynote toward which succeeding events toned up the North, until Fort Sumter brought the great outburst, and the war begun by the South, killed slavery and gave the South a new life.

Mr. Beecher's public speeches including those delivered at Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, London, are all published in the volume of his Patriotic Addresses published in 1887, for which this present volume was originally written as a preface.

Mr. Beecher's addresses were essentially spontaneous. "I know what I am going to aim at," he said "but I don't get down to anything specific. I brood it, and ponder it, and dream over it, and pick up information about one point and another, but if ever I think I see the plan opening up to me I don't dare to look at it, or put it down on paper. If I once write a thing out, it is almost impossible for me to kindle up to it again. I never dare nowadays to write out a sermon during the week; that is sure to kill it. I have to think around and about it, get it generally ready, and then fuse it when the time comes."

"Mr. Beecher," said Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, "has the simple frankness of a man who feels himself to be perfectly sound in bodily, mental, and moral structure, and his self-revelation is a thousand times nobler than the assumed impersonality which is a common trick with cunning speakers who never forget their own interests."

In this sincerity of self-revelation, and in the further fact that there was a self worthy to be revealed, lay Henry Ward Beecher's power. To quote Dr. Storrs, "His power has been so constant and so vast, only because the sources of it have been so manifold and so deep."

Beecher's place in his time was achieved simply by the power of his own individuality. His eminence in so many spheres of activity during so long a life, his general acceptability as the man to voice the public feeling on all sorts of occasions, grew out of the magnificent forces of the man, and tend to single him out as the type of the highest ideal of American manhood.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, RELATING TO CURRENCY, FINANCE, AND BANKING, FROM 1789 to 1891. Compiled by Charles F. Dunbar, Professor of Political Economy in Harvard University. Cloth, 310 pp. 8vo. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1891.

THE author tells us in the Preface that his object in making this collection has been to bring within easy reach of students and teachers of Political Economy and History, the important parts of our national legislation respecting Currency, Coinage, Loans, and Banking, for which purpose the Acts of Congress have been carefully examined, and the leading provision on these subjects arranged in their chronological order, the text given in the Statutes at large being followed with precision. His purpose is to give the course of legislation accurately, and with sufficient fullness to enable the student to make a thorough examination of it, without the necessity of constant reference to the formidable collection of Statutes at Large.

For facility of reference, a Table of Acts, Resolutions, and Documents, with abridged titles, is appended.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

THE BERING SEA NEGOTIATIONS.

In our Review Department, page 171, will be found a digest of a carefully prepared article contributed by C. D. Collet to the *Asiatic Quarterly*, London, in which he discusses the question of fisheries in the Bering Sea, and especially the treaties made between Russia and the United States and Russia and Great Britain, which have a bearing upon the case; and also gives views in regard to the present attitude of Russia.

The comments of the press upon the pending question indicate general belief that at least a *modus vivendi* for the coming season is likely to be speedily agreed upon. The Seal Fishery Bill, which is a very stringent measure to prevent the taking of seals in Bering Sea by British subjects, passed the House of Lords on Monday; and our own Government has issued orders restricting the catch of the North American Commercial Company to 7,500 seals, to provide for natives living on the islands.

THE LATEST CORRESPONDENCE.

Bradstreet's (Financial), New York, June 6.—The latest batch of correspondence in relation to the Bering Sea controversy refers to the establishment of a *modus vivendi* for the coming season. Such an agreement, pending the result of arbitration, was proposed by Secretary Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote in March last. The form which the proposal then took was that sealing, both by land and sea, should be suspended by both nations during the progress of arbitration, or during the season of 1891. In the absence of a reply from Lord Salisbury, the President instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to the lessees of the seal fisheries the privilege of killing on the Pribyloff islands the coming season the maximum number of 60,000 seals, subject to the discretion of an agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to limit the killing to as small a number as the condition of the herd might demand. Shortly afterwards the Secretary received notice that Lord Salisbury was willing to agree that sealing should be suspended pending arbitration. A telegraphed report to this effect was sent to the President and brought from him an expression of satisfaction, but accompanied by the suggestion that some seals must be killed by the natives for food.

Mr. Blaine proposed to Lord Salisbury that the North American Company be conceded the right to take a sufficient number of seals to recompense them for their outlay in taking care of the natives, and that the "commercial killing" of seals be suspended pending the result of arbitration.

Nothing definite was heard from Lord Salisbury at the time when the correspondence came to an end. From cable reports regarding the contents of a "blue book" giving the correspondence on the English side, it appears that on the 28th ult. Lord Salisbury sent a cable dispatch to Minister Pauncefote in which he said that a Bill had been introduced in Parliament giving the government authority to forbid the killing of seals in Bering sea by British subjects, and declared that the government of Great Britain could take no further action in the matter until Parliament had passed the Bill referred to. The second reading of the Bill was moved on Monday, when Mr. W. H. Smith, speaking for the government, said that the government was endeavoring to arrive at friendly conclusions with a kindred power, that no order in council would issue under the Bill unless assurances were obtained that the conditions of arbitration were satisfactory, and that sealing would be pre-

vented, except as to the 7,500 seals necessary for the natives. The Bill passed to a third reading on Thursday. Apparently the outlook for the establishment of a *modus vivendi* is promising.

THE NEED OF WARSHIPS.

Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.), June 4.—The wrongdoing of Canadians has been sustained by the Canadian Government, backed by the Government of Great Britain. The arbitration proposed on the British side has been inapplicable. The question has come up as to the preservation of the seal fishery. When the British assent was for the second time given to a close season, it was on the condition that the equal rights of the lessees of the American Government and of the Canadian poachers should be recognized. This was a close approach to insolence. What was Mr. Blaine's proposition? It was that in order to save the United States from a bill of damages, the killing should be restricted to 7,500 male seals. A reply to this was long delayed. It was a great, but under all the circumstances, a reasonable concession. The permit to kill 60,000 seals was given when it seemed that England was determined on the destruction of the fishery, and the Canadian fleet was ready to sail on the campaign of extermination. The now proposed legislation by England is a confession that the position of the Government in sustaining Canada was an error. What we need is ships of war enough to exert an influence at once moral and conservative.

BRITISH CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.), June 4.—A great and gratifying advance has been made in the vexatious affair with Great Britain, connected with the Bering Sea seal fisheries. That Government, which has been showing a churlish and somewhat unpleasant disposition in the matter, veiled by the smooth formalities of diplomatic correspondence, has changed front as to its conduct. From being disputatious and obstructive, it has become apparently desirous to promote an amicable adjustment; and it shows a disposition to move with diligence and despatch towards that end.

The necessity for this cessation in the promiscuous and wanton slaughter of seals by these predatory Pacific Canadians is caused by the fact that their operations are of a kind that must destroy the seals altogether at no distant day, if they are not stopped. And it will be well for Americans to remember that their country is indebted for this extremely inconsiderate and unneighborly course to the people across our northern frontiers who are asking us for "reciprocity."

A QUICK DECISION NECESSARY.

Forest and Stream, New York, June 4.—Any agreement which may be made between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States must fail of wholly accomplishing its object on account of the lateness of the season. There has been delay and shilly-shallying over unimportant legal questions on the part of both Governments, and these delays can hardly fail to result in a slaughter of the seals, which in view of their greatly diminished numbers is terrible to contemplate. It is to be hoped that now the agreement may be made without delay, and orders issued at once by both Governments to stop the killing of the seals.

LET US HAVE A COMMISSION.

New York Times (Ind.), June 8.—President Harrison appears to be taking an active part in preparing an agreement for a close season in Bering Sea, to be ready for signature when the British Act of Parliament shall have received the royal sanction. For some incomprehensible reason the President is said to object to including an arrangement for sending a joint commission up to Alaska to investigate the condition of affairs in regard to the seals, while Sir Julian Pauncefote insists upon that as very

important. The President thinks that our Government has done enough in the investigating line on its own account. Perhaps that is so, but, considering the conflicting character of the reports and the disputes that have been raised about the condition of seal life in Bering Sea, it seems to be quite desirable that an examination should be made in which representatives of both Governments should take part. Especially is this so since the proposed arbitration might be greatly affected by the information presented regarding the effect upon the sealing interests of a promiscuous slaughter of the animals and regarding the necessity for protective measures. To avoid conflict and dispute over this information, it should be officially gathered in behalf of both Governments by a single commission representing them both. The considerations in favor of such a course are so clear that it seems strange that President Harrison should make objection to it.

FRIENDLY FEELING IN ENGLAND.

G. W. Smalley's Letter in New York Tribune, June 7.—The Bering Sea discussion in the House of Commons was amiable throughout. "Let us have peace" cry the British of both parties, and peace there is to be. The Bill which the Government has introduced is the crowning and complete justification of the American policy. I do not say of Mr. Blaine's policy, because Mr. Blaine has been, during the greater part of these negotiations, the exponent and interpreter of the settled policy of the country, and of the ideas to which the name American truly belongs. The wisdom of his proposals touching arbitration is now clearly seen. The English themselves see it and have assented to his views, and this Bill is to carry them out. What the Bill does is to establish the *modus vivendi* while arbitration proceeds; leaving to the arbitrators to dispose in their own way of the main questions at issue between the two countries—or three, if Canada is to count. Meantime there is to be no sealing north of the Aleutian Islands. Russia has been invited to join in the close-time agreement and Germany may be.

The Leader of the House asked the House to accept the Bill as a friendly act toward a friendly Power. The House did so. Sir William Harcourt, one of the most belligerent leaders of the Opposition ever known, eulogized it as a wise and prudent settlement of a very difficult question. Mr. Chamberlain, though still mindful of his own failure to adjust the Fishery question, less difficult than this, approved, a trifle more coldly. Mr. Bryce approved, though Mr. Bryce is disturbed by legal objections which he manfully suppresses in his sensible and very English pleasure at the compromise. So the Bill was read a second time unanimously, amid general applause.

The press approves. If there is an exception, it is that Gladstonian organ which seems unable to approve heartily any measure which tends to a good understanding between England and the United States. It serves as a fresh opportunity to misrepresent and revile Mr. Blaine, who is, according to the *Daily News*, "a very skillful diplomatist, but a mere child when compared to"—whom think you?—"to Mr. Hamilton Fish, with whom the late Lord Granville not unsuccessfully contended." Yet there are people who say that the *Daily News* is not a comic paper.

THE CONNECTICUT GOVERNORSHIP.

Journal of Commerce (Ind.), New York, June 6.—We do not wonder that those who read the party journals are dazed at the conclusions drawn from the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Connecticut in a dispute over the Branford ballots.

The Republican papers declare without qualification that this settles the dispute concerning the election of Governor. The Court did not make any decision concerning the election of Governor, as that question was not before it, nor administer any rebuke to the

Democrats, nor hint its approval of Governor Bulkeley's action.

The Supreme Court, composed of one Democrat and two Republican judges, has decided unanimously that while there is some doubt about the validity of the ballot with the "for" on it, yet as all the Prohibition ballots were thus printed, the statute, in the judgment of this tribunal, does not require their rejection on this account. But this does not elect the Republican candidate, who in any event lacked many thousands of a majority. Nor does it of necessity throw the election into the Legislature. There is remaining the very important question whether the Constitution gives the legislative body any authority but to count the official returns and abide by the result.

The question is now before the Court in the suit brought by Morris against Bulkeley, who claims to hold over. If the Court shall decide that the Legislature may go behind the returns and examine into their legality, then there comes up the more important question, as far as this controversy is concerned, whether the point upon which the Branford ballots were thrown out will not require the rejection of the whole 3,413 Prohibition votes. These were nearly all imperfect, it is said, owing to a blank left for an optional vote. Over a thousand Democratic votes are liable to the same charge, but if the Prohibition votes are rejected the result will elect Luzon B. Morris by a very large majority.

NO WRONG WITHOUT A REMEDY.

Hartford Courant (Rep.), June 4. The Democratic position has been from the beginning in contradiction to the general principle of law that there is no wrong without its remedy. They held that of exactly similar ballots some might be counted and others rejected. That much nonsense, at least, is impossible for the future.

SOME OF THE FOG DISPELLED.

Boston Post (Ind.), June 4.—By the decision of the Supreme Court at New Haven, yesterday, a part of the fog which hangs over the disputed election case in Connecticut is dispelled. It is determined that in some instances the absurd provisions of the bogus Ballot Reform Act may be construed in accordance with common sense if not in exact accordance with the letter of the law; and if this construction had prevailed at the time of the election last November it is unlikely that Judge Morris would have received the legal certification of election which the Republican branch of the Legislature refused to recognize. This decision gives encouragement to the Republicans to persist in their demand that the candidate who stood 7333 votes in the minority shall be declared elected; but, fortunately, the determination of the election rests upon other considerations than the wording of the ballots.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY MUST ELECT.

New Haven Palladium (Rep.), June 4.—It is well known that all the Prohibition ballots issued and used at the last election contained the word "for" before the title of each office upon the State ticket. Three thousand four hundred and thirteen (3,413) Prohibition State ballots were cast, counted, and returned, and are included in the State canvassers' returns at Hartford. One hundred and three (103) Prohibition ballots of the same character were rejected and not returned by a few local moderators. This decision of the Supreme Court settles absolutely that those 103 ballots were illegally rejected. In this opinion, the Democratic as well as the Republican members of the Supreme Court united. With the 103 ballots rejected, Judge Morris had an apparent majority on the face of the returns of only twenty-six. The Supreme Court says in effect that the 103 Prohibition ballots should have been counted for Mr. Augur in addition to those which were returned and counted. That leaves Judge Morris in a minority of seventy-seven upon the total vote. This decision settles in the minds of law-abiding citizens the question of the Governorship. There was no election by the

people last November. The General Assembly in joint convention must elect either Judge Morris or General Merwin. As the Republicans have a majority upon joint ballot in the General Assembly, the decision of the Supreme Court makes General Merwin entitled, morally, and by all considerations of justice and honorable dealing, under the Constitution, to the office of Governor.

GOVERNOR BULKELEY VINDICATED.

New York Tribune (Rep.), June 6.—The Court now holds that the language of the act in describing how the ticket should be printed is not so clear as to justify the throwing out of a ballot merely because it used a word to render the voter's purpose the more unmistakable. This is common sense, and as such must commend itself to all but unreasoning partisans. Governor Bulkeley is to be warmly commended for the strong and conservative course he has taken in a crisis so prolonged and so full of difficulty. He has acted the right part with good motives and in a worthy spirit. We much mistake the character of the people of Connecticut if they do not inflict a severe punishment upon the party which has so abused its functions and so harassed the administration of the laws, and whose conduct has been without justification in law or in morals.

A DISSENTING DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

Baltimore Sun (Dem.), June 4.—The Supreme Court of Connecticut yesterday decided in effect that Morris, the Democratic candidate for Governor last November, was elected. Morris had unquestionably a plurality. On the face of the returns he had also a majority of all the votes cast. But it was alleged by the Republican politicians that the majority was due to the exclusion of a great number of ballots having the word "for" before the name of the Republican candidate. The Republican branch of the Legislature, backed by Governor Bulkeley, accordingly refused to recognize Governor Morris's election. The judges of election excluded the ballots in question as being "marked" improperly, and the Supreme Court decides that they did right to exclude them. Bulkeley, the former Governor, has been holding on, using force to maintain himself in an office to which he was not elected, and for which he was not a candidate. It is difficult to see how he can now "brazen it out" longer in the face of the court's decision. The incident is most disgraceful to his party. As in New Hampshire and in Nebraska, so in Connecticut it is put in the position of clutching after power which the people have voted away from it.

OUR IMMIGRATION POLICY.

Boston Post (Ind.), June 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury has at last come to see the necessity, so often urged in these columns, of applying the test of character to immigrants before they start on their voyage to this country. His circular is simply a request and a warning to the steamship companies that they exercise a closer scrutiny of the persons whom they receive as passengers, with the suggestion that this be done through the local agents of the companies. The Government must make its own examination, through its own agents, to secure satisfactory results. It is expected that the commission, now about entering upon its work of inquiry, will produce recommendations which the Government will adopt. In addition to the circular to the steamship companies, the semi-official announcements coming from the Treasury Department indicate an extension of the means now employed on the part of the Government which promises better results. The cancellation of existing contracts with State Boards of Immigration, and the assumption of the entire responsibility by the Federal Government, will effect an improvement in some quarters. The most important feature of the plan outlined by the Treasury Department is that which looks to the policing of the northern and southern boundaries of the

United States. These are now practically unguarded against the passage of immigrants who would be refused entrance if they arrived by water at any of our ports. The railroad routes from Canada should at least be carefully protected, and passengers arriving by these roads should be inspected at the boundary line and the undesirable ones turned back. With such provisions here on our own soil, and a sufficient system of inspection abroad at the ports of embarkation, there is little doubt that a necessary change in the character of immigration to this country can be effected.

WE WANT CHEAP LABOR.

New York Evening Post (Ind.), June 6.—That was an interesting suggestion of the *Boston Journal*, that we ought to adopt severe measures against further immigration to this country because the foreign labor which we are now getting is "cheap." Does the *Journal* suppose that the farmers of the Connecticut Valley, who find native laborers so scarce that they have to send to New York City and capture foreigners as soon as they land, are really mourning because these foreigners do not insist upon higher wages? Hardly less amusing is the suggestion of the *Indianapolis Journal*, that there is no objection to the coming of immigrants who are skilled laborers, but that "the great bulk of immigrants who are coming to this country now from Italy, Hungary, and other sections of Europe are not skilled laborers"; that "they come to this country to secure in the commonest employments the means of better living"; that "they go in droves to work in mines and at railroad-building"; and that "they impoverish rather than add to the prosperity of the country." The truth is that it is "the commonest employments" in which laborers are most wanted. As for the work of constructing new railroads, it is hard to see how it could be done if Italians did not come over to do it.

HONEST IMMIGRANTS, THOUGH POOR, ARE DESIRABLE.

New York Tribune, June 5.—Persons who are in great need, and have only their labor to depend upon for their support, do indeed come in large numbers from other parts of Europe, but that has also been the case with a good many immigrants from Ireland, who have turned out useful citizens. It can hardly be said at this late day that an immigrant can be of no use to this country as a laborer or as a citizen if he brings hither nothing but his industry. The nation has been able to work up this raw material, some of it quite unpromising in the estimation of native-born Americans or of German immigrants, into useful American citizens in so large a proportion of cases that an act excluding Irish immigration would hardly receive the support of anybody. At this very time there is going on a test of immigrants from other countries, and these may perhaps be found in the general average less desirable than those from Ireland, but it would be well not to repeat the hasty judgment of those who were so sure many years ago that the entire Irish immigration would be found worthless and degrading.

The bottom of all this complaint is that the immigrants come here poor, and accustomed to low wages, and anxious to get a living even if they accept lower wages than Americans have been paid. In some cases this is true, and works injury.

American Protection creates here a larger and better demand for labor than exists anywhere else in the world. That is the cornerstone of fact on which all honest reasoning must be based. Because of this, Protection continually causes in this country a demand for labor beyond the capacity of the people within our borders, either for more workers or for workers who have aptitudes and powers which others have not. These come by the thousands, because that demand has been created. Because they come, additional industrial establishments are rendered possible, and spring into being. Then these additional thousands,

being in this country and no longer in Europe, want more houses for American mechanics to build, more clothing and boots and shoes for American workers to make, more food for American farmers to produce. Their coming hither creates new industries, and also new demand for the products of all the labor previously here. Can any one fail to see that this is a benefit to industries of every sort, and that the exclusion of any free and honest immigration is a step to be considered with exceeding caution?

ARE SOCIALISTS UNDESIRABLE?

Albany Times (Dem.), June 4.—A good many Republican and Mugwump newspapers, clubs, and public men, are, about this time, discoursing on the necessity for imposing political and religious tests upon immigrants. Congress has already passed a law prohibiting Mormons who do not repudiate polygamy from entering our ports as immigrants. As polygamy is a crime by our laws, it is perhaps proper enough to make such a prohibition of the entry of those who propose to violate our laws. But to demand that any person, whom the monarchies of the Old World may denounce as a Socialist, shall be warned away from America, is unwarranted by any reasoning. The Socialists of Europe are the enemies of its royalty and aristocracy, and the United States are under no obligation to fight the battles of royalty and aristocracy. European socialism is the sentiment of the more enlightened among the masses. It may be dangerous to the despotic governments, but it is safe and harmless and peaceful here in America.

CLEVELAND'S UNPOPULARITY.

Boston Journal (Rep.), June 4.—So far as we can gather, it is a matter of indifference to Republicans whether Cleveland or Hill or some lesser personage receives the next Democratic Presidential nomination. Between free trade and free silver the Democratic cause is so utterly and irredeemably bad that it will inevitably drag down any candidate. But it is interesting to observe the irreconcilable hostility that has grown up in the Democratic party within a year to the candidacy of Mr. Cleveland. Every Democratic United States Senator, whose name the average citizen would be likely to recognize, has declared against him. All the chief officials of the Southern Farmers' Alliance—who just now hold in their hands the destiny of the Democratic party—have done the same. Two of the three great Democratic newspapers of the city of New York ostentatiously support Mr. Cleveland's bitterest enemy, and the third is covertly hostile. The *Louisville Courier-Journal* and the *Atlanta Constitution*, by all odds the ablest and most virile Democratic newspapers in the Southern States, though antagonistic on almost every other point, cordially agree in opposing Mr. Cleveland. The dullest observer cannot fail to recognize the sharp contrast with the situation three years ago, when Mr. Cleveland had enemies in his own party, to be sure, but they were constrained to be silent. The most significant point, however, is that the very men who are most outspoken against Mr. Cleveland now were up to a few months ago his most devoted supporters. Such men as Senators Voorhees, Colquitt, and Carlisle, and Mr. Henry Watterson are far more radical in their tariff convictions than Mr. Cleveland ever dared to avow himself to be. His onslaught on protection in his memorable message aroused these men to an intense personal enthusiasm for their President. In the campaign of 1888 he had no more loyal or important followers. Yet now these same people openly express the belief that the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1892 would disrupt and ruin the Democratic party. This means that Mr. Cleveland has lost the support of what is sincere and respectable in the Democratic party. For practically all that is sincere and respectable in the Democracy is in the Southern States. In the North the Democracy stands for little else than an organized appetite. In the North the Demo-

crats—outside of New York—are still fairly loyal to Mr. Cleveland. He will go into the next Democratic National Convention, therefore, as the candidate of the least reputable portion of the Democratic party. It is possible that Mr. Cleveland might succeed in carrying off the nomination under such circumstances, but in the present temper of the respectable section of his party he would have not the faintest glimmer of a hope of an election.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Boston Herald (Ind.), June 5.—What are the facts as to Mr. Cleveland's alleged waning popularity? There is some proof of this among the politicians of his party. It proceeds solely, as we have said, from a feeling that he is not satisfactory to the people on the currency question. There may be a lack of personal interest in him on their part, in addition; for President Cleveland did not court the favor of members of Congress while he was in office, and did not receive it to a marked degree. But they did not venture to oppose him as a candidate for reelection because of this, and they would not oppose him now on any such ground. It is the currency on which they make their issue against him. It is purely a politicians' issue thus far. There is no proof that the people in the Democratic ranks have part in it. Grover Cleveland has a great hold on the mass of the American people who are something more than partisans. No man for many years has had such a hold. He has much strengthened it by his recent position on the currency. Every attempt made to show that this has lost him supporters among the less enlightened people of the West and South makes him friends among the intelligent people of the North and East, especially in those engaged in business operations. There are not a few of them, without regard to party, who already feel that it is necessary for the safety of the country that he be elected President. There will be more of them if this work of parading and exaggerating "the enemies he has made" goes on. When the time comes, we opine there will be little difficulty in nominating Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency. Such kind of political tactics as this is making it difficult to take from him even the vote of Massachusetts for that office.

SURRENDER OF THE "ITATA."

Baltimore American (Rep.), June 5.—At last the *Itata* has been found. She steamed quietly into the little Chilean seaport of Iquique, where she was turned over to the representatives of the United States Government, with the 5,000 rifles which she had tried to smuggle from this country to the insurgents of Chili. The eagerness of this Government to overtake the *Itata* before she could do any damage was due to the desire to protect its own interests. During the Civil War England harbored Confederate vessels and allowed them to sail forth to destroy our commerce. Our Government held that England was responsible for this loss, and won its case, the costs to the defendant aggregating something like \$20,000,000. Since then this principle of responsibility has become fixed in our policy towards other governments, and especially in our insistence upon its recognition by other governments towards us. The *Itata* clearly and somewhat defiantly violated our neutrality laws, and action was demanded. The administration promptly took it, and the result is altogether agreeable because it is orderly. There is no doubt that the sympathy of the people here is with the Revolutionary party in Chili, because that party is fighting for liberty and free government against the autocratic usurpation of a dictator, and is trying to place Chili, which is naturally the steadiest of the smaller republics of South America, in the line of modern political progress.

A PEACEFUL ENDING.

New York Sun (Dem.), June 6.—The politeness of the French and English commanders at the battle of Fontenoy was nothing

compared with the politeness of the Chilean insurgents in surrendering the *Itata* by request and just to oblige. The capture of suspected vessels would be a simple affair if the precedent set by the accommodating Chileans should be followed. The captain of the pursuing cruiser would signal to the captain of the craft pursued: "Will you be good enough to heave to? There are a few little points in international law we ought to settle."

It must be admitted, however, that the *Itata* had a good deal of fun before consenting to return to San Diego and the unsuspecting marshal whose confidence she abused.

ENGLISH GIBES.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.), June 5.—The surrender of the *Itata* is the strongest possible proof of the high expectation of success entertained by the Chilean Congressional party. The leaders of the party are evidently determined to preserve their good standing with foreign powers, and particularly with the United States. A consciousness of comparative weakness has something to do with this, of course, but the main motive is without a doubt a desire not to be hampered by outside complications which might interfere with the satisfactory prosecution of the revolt, which for some time past has seemed to be making strong headway against Balmaceda. By this surrender, which includes the arms supposed to have been transferred to the *Esmeralda*, or at any rate a large part of them, some provocation will be afforded to the English critics, who have been sneering at the *Charleston's* chase and asserting that the whole pursuit was a piece of jingoism, ill-consorting with the real sympathy entertained in this country for the insurgents. The truth is that even here so little is known about the civil war in Chili that there has been no opportunity to form opinion or extend sympathy of any kind. But as the revolt is interfering with British commerce, the natural English deduction is that Americans have nothing better to do than to gloat in the premises.

THE NEW PARTY'S STRONGEST PLEA.

National Economist (Farmers' Alli.), Washington, June 6.—The old party leaders have omitted one important factor in their calculations regarding the proposed campaign of education. They have not taken into account the 9,000,000 mortgages that are leading a propaganda among the people, ceaseless in its efforts and marvelous in its results. These 9,000,000 mortgages, scattered throughout the country on the average of one to every seventh man, woman, or child, can do more in the line of teaching the people the need of radical reforms than the whole combined subsidized press can explain away. These 9,000,000 mortgages take no vacation, never disagree as to methods, are united in a single effort, and always conclude their labors with a moral application that is never forgotten. As an educator the mortgage has no equal.

IF THEY HOLD TOGETHER.

New York Herald (Ind.), June 8.—It is hardly within the range of possibility that the two and a half million of voters which the Alliance officials claim can be brought to support the visionary ideas of the Ocala platform; and in all likelihood a majority of them will have come to the conclusion before next year that the relief they seek from the ills which they suffer, in common with many others who are not farmers, cannot be gained by such means. If they do not there are likely to be some surprising results in the next general election.

TAX REFORM PLATFORM.

Buffalo Evening News (Ind.), June 6.—The New York Tax Reform Association has issued the following declaration of principles:

1. The most direct taxation is theoretically the best, because it gives to real payers of taxes a conscious and direct pecuniary interest in honest and economical government.
2. Mortgages and capital engaged in production or

trade should be exempt from taxation, because taxes on such capital tend to drive it away, to put a premium on dishonesty, and to discourage industry.

3. Real estate should bear the main burden of taxation, because such taxation can be most cheaply, easily, and certainly collected.

4. Our present system of levying and collecting State and municipal taxes is extremely bad and spasmodic, and unreflecting tinkering with it is unlikely to result in substantial improvement.

5. No Legislature will venture to enact a good system of local taxation until the people, especially the farmers, perceive the correct principles of taxation and see the folly of taxing personal property.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to whether personal property taxation should be abolished, but there are certain points contained in the above on which there must be general agreement among all thinking men. Our present system of levying and collecting taxes is inequitable and generally bad, and any reform to be of value must be basic, and the system must be given consideration as a whole. Some years ago, Governor Hill urged upon the Legislature the enactment of laws that would require personal property to pay a larger proportion of the tax, but nothing of any consequence has been accomplished. Under the exemption and swearing-off process, the personal tax is largely a farce and its attempted collection certainly tends to put a premium on dishonesty. A more equitable levy or none at all will be found necessary, if there is to be any genuine reform. It is well, at all events, to have a thorough agitation of the subject, such as is proposed by the Tax Reform Association.

THE TIN PLATE CONTROVERSY.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (Dem.), June 4.—The New York *Evening Post's* boastful standing offer for 6,000 boxes of American tin plate is explained. The offer was perfectly safe. The wily British free trader demanded a grade which it well knew was not yet manufactured in this country, and the price that it offered was below the market price for foreign plates of the same grade.—*Commercial Gazette*.

That the grade demanded is "not yet manufactured in this country" is perfectly true for the simple reason that no grade which is used for commercial purposes is manufactured here. As a matter of fact, the only grade "manufactured" in this country, and that for campaign purposes only, is a grade for which there is no commercial demand whatever.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

Harrisburg Patriot (Dem.), June 5.—No "free trade" paper says the tin plate men cannot manufacture tin plates. All papers know they can. But they cannot manufacture "tin, tin, American tin," for there is no American tin to manufacture. Nor can they make tin plate that will be cheaper than the foreign article, for the tariff duty was added to this non-competitive article (as the tariff papers call sugar) for the protection of manufacturers. That is, the duty is given to them as a bonus, as in the case of sugar. The addition of the tariff made sugar dear; its removal cheapened the article. Tin plate will be affected the same way because the conditions are the same. It will be dearer after next month. That is what the "free trade" papers are saying, in addition to the common knowledge that American factories cannot supply the market, at least not now.

PROSPECTS OF THE INDUSTRY.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.), June 6.—A trade which will employ 250,000 persons has to be built up from the bottom. This takes time. Instinctively every Free Trade paper has sprung forward to discourage and discredit the new industry. Recognizing the crucial character of the struggle over the manufacture of American tin plate, every effort is made to smother it while it is young, and, by way of argument, a vast and voluminous negative has been applied to an industry just coming into existence, and which will be in full blast only after the duty goes into effect. In spite of this, tin mines are opening in California and Dakota, and nearly thirty works are in operation. The first deliveries of American tin plate have begun. In two

years the price of tin plate will be as low as ever, and in three or four lower than ever before.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

Boston Journal (Rep.), June 5.—Our neighbor, the *Post*, tells us that "the Welsh manufacturers undoubtedly intend to make use of the advantages which the Republican tariff gives them of squeezing the consumers of tin plate in the United States, just as they have done already, securing an extra profit of a good many millions of dollars through the rise in the price of their product in advance of the increase of the tariff tax." Now will the *Post* kindly take time to tell us how the American consumers are ever to be free from the danger of being "squeezed" by the Welsh tin plate monopolists save by having a tin plate industry of their own? We have asked the *Post* this question before, but have not been so fortunate as to elicit an answer.

AN AUSPICIOUS START.

Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.), June 4.—But, although the increased tariff on tin plate has not yet gone into operation, at least five American tin-plate works are in operation, and every article used in them is of American origin, the tin metal used for plating excepted; that is imported free of duty to the United States, as it is imported free of duty to the Welsh tin-plate works from foreign countries, mainly from the Straits of Malacca.

WHAT RECIPROCITY HAS ACHIEVED.

National Republican (Rep.), Washington, June 4.—Already agreements have been made with Brazil, by far the largest of South American republics, and also with the rich Spanish Antilles, by which large concessions have been made to the American export trade in return for the admission to a free market for coffee, sugar, molasses, and hides, to the value of upwards of \$100,000,000 annually. Similar negotiations are in progress with Mexico, the Central American States, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Hayti, and Santo Domingo, which, there is every reason to believe, will be successfully concluded. From other countries we import of these articles \$201,000,000 a year. In return for the free admission of these products to the United States we obtain the admission free, or at lower rates of duty than other nations, of our flour, machinery, cotton manufactures, and numerous other products. Unless all signs fail, before the end of the present year treaties with all the countries named will be concluded; in fact, they may be said to be already concluded with Santo Domingo, Hayti, and Venezuela, and none of these except that with Mexico will need legislative sanction. They are provided for in the reciprocity amendment to the McKinley tariff law. It is doubtful if the treaty-making power was ever before armed with such a weapon as that which is contained in this amendment, and Secretary Blaine seems to be using the power given him judiciously and wisely. Already a substantial gain for American trade has been secured, and its full measure will be more fully appreciated when the time comes for enforcing the retaliatory schedules against the British West Indies and such other countries as may reject the opportunities which we offer them.

WOMEN AGAINST WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Courrier des États Unis, New York, June 5.—The Illinois Senate has rejected a bill to confer suffrage on women by a vote of 27 against 21. During its discussion a petition was presented from an association taking the name of Women Remonstrants of Illinois, from which we quote the following:

If a wrong existed, we have seen again and again that if our just claims were urged upon these, our natural representatives and agents, they have not failed generously to respond to such petitions; so that in our own State of Illinois the rights of women, in regard to such interests as those of property and the

guardianship of children, are already equal to those of men. And if any other wrongs remain upon the statute books, we feel assured that they can easily be redressed by measures similar to those already employed.

This movement of women of Illinois in direct opposition to woman suffrage appears to be the result of a general agitation that is organizing and is extending throughout the country. There are branches already in active existence in Maine, Massachusetts, South Dakota, and even at Washington. This reaction is viewed with satisfaction by the better elements of all parties in the United States.

WESTERN MUGWUMPERY.—The Knights of Reciprocity appear to be an organization to which the Western Republican can belong and avoid the horrible stigma of being an Eastern Mugwump. All Mugwumps favor limited free trade, reciprocity is limited free trade, but no Mugwump can be a Knight of Reciprocity. This is one more illustration of the expansive capacity of an extensive nomenclature.—*Providence Journal (Ind.), June 5.*

FOREIGN.

CANADA'S DEAD PREMIER.

Sir John Alexander Macdonald died at "Earnescliffe," his Ottawa residence, on Saturday evening last.

Sir John was born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 11, 1815, and was taken by his father to Kingston, Canada, in 1820. He attended school at Kingston, where he gave promise of decided ability. Beginning the study of law at the age of fifteen, he was admitted to the bar at twenty-one, and made rapid strides in his profession, becoming a Queen's Counsel in 1846. In 1844 he was chosen to represent Kingston in the Canadian Parliament, and in May, 1847, was called to the Cabinet as Receiver-General, which place he soon resigned to take the more important portfolio of Commissioner of Crown Lands. He remained in charge of this portfolio until 1848, when the Conservative party was defeated by the Reform opposition, after which Sir John became the virtual leader of the Conservative opposition, although Sir Allan Macnab was the nominal leader. In 1856 he succeeded Sir Allan as the acknowledged leader of the Conservatives, which position he held through the remainder of his life.

Mr. Macdonald was chairman of the Colonial Conference in 1866-67, which resulted in the establishment of the "Dominion of Canada," of which he has been called the creator. When the new Constitution came into force, July 1, 1867, he was called upon to form the first Government for the new Dominion. In recognition of his distinguished services the Queen made him a Knight Commander of the Bath, and, in 1884, a Grand Commander of the order.

Since the erection of the Dominion, Sir John has undoubtedly been justly regarded as Canada's foremost public man, and his death is regarded as a public calamity. It can scarcely be doubted that his removal from the guidance of affairs will lead to great and important political changes in the country which has so long been dominated by his masterful mind.

HE DEVELOPED THE NATIONAL SPIRIT.

Baltimore Sun, June 5.—Sir John Alexander Macdonald, the Canadian premier, occupied a unique position in Canadian history. To him belongs the credit, more than to any other

statesman, of having brought about the confederation of the provinces of Canada—officially the Dominion of Canada—and of having made it a working success. To him Canada owes the development of such national spirit as she possesses—the spirit which delays and may ultimately defeat the annexation of Canada to the United States. It is unquestionably the fact that the forces making for annexation in Canada itself are much less potent to-day than they were in 1867, when, largely through his initiative, the government of the country was consolidated. This circumstance testifies forcibly to the wisdom—from the anti-annexationist point of view—of his policy as respects both the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad as a tie to bind Canada's scattered provinces together, and his high-tariff policy, which has operated, by making the provinces commercially dependent upon each other, to increase their intimacy and cohesion. The policy of protection has, under some circumstances, a political utility. When, on July 1, 1867, the Dominion of Canada came into existence Sir John was made Prime Minister in the first cabinet formed, and continued in that office till 1873. A charge of misconduct in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, caused the resignation of his Ministry in 1873, and the election of a "Grit" majority in the Dominion Parliament. The "Grits" went out in 1878, since which time the Conservatives, with Sir John as their leader, have had uninterrupted control. The completed Canadian Pacific Railway is, perhaps, their greatest achievement. But Sir John carried to a successful conclusion many other important works, among which may be cited the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, the enlargement of canals, the reorganization of the civil service on a permanent basis, the reconstruction and consolidation of the Canadian code, the suppression of the Riel rebellion, and the establishment of improved connection by steam with Europe, Asia, and Australia. It is, however, the Canadian statesman's greatest honor that not even his opponents charge him with having been inspired by personal interests. However successful he may have been as a politician, his acknowledged position is distinctly that of the far-seeing and self-respecting statesman.

POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS DEATH.

Philadelphia Times, June 8.—With a precarious majority in the Parliament at Ottawa, the death of Sir John Macdonald leaves the Canadian Conservatives in a situation of extreme danger. It may be doubted whether even he could have successfully opposed the demand for unrestricted reciprocity which is especially active in the lower provinces. Whatever Sir John Macdonald through his great skill and prestige might have been able to accomplish in the way of retarding the movement for a closer union with the United States, it is certain that any other Conservative Canadian Premier must go to the wall in the attempt. It may be regarded as an almost safe prediction that the present House of Commons will not outlast the year. The idea of Canadian annexation has never been seriously considered by the American people. Even with the Canadians who advocate a closer political and commercial union the word has always been an unpleasant one. It implies too much, and what it implies is impossible under the Federal Constitution. Mere commercial union, on the other hand, implies too little, if there is to be absolute community of interest. At the same time it need not be denied that most Americans expect that some day and in some way Canada will come to them, and through the death of Sir John Macdonald both the day and the way seem nearer of realization. The considerations that prevent, and may continue to prevent, the entrance of the Canadian provinces into the Union are secondary ones on both sides. In Canada there is British and Imperial sentiment, to begin with. There is a large and influential class, official, political and commercial, whose interests are bound up

with the existing order of things. There is besides a repulsion due to the scandals of American political and business life; the supposed turmoil of a Presidential election; and such grave political and economic blunders as the McKinley Bill. In the United States there is a fear that the addition of Canada would make the Union too large; that the new Canadian States would disturb the adjustment of parties; and that local interests everywhere would be affected.

THE DECEASED PREMIER'S GENIUS.

New York Recorder, June 8.—If not "the founder of an empire," Sir John Macdonald will be remembered as the father of a political confederation, not deprived of importance in the affairs of nations because still formally bound by the ties of a colony to motherland. Admitted to the Bar of Upper Canada in 1836, the Scotch-Canadian advocate soon became engaged in public life, in which he remained prominent for more than half a century. Never were his masterful qualities more conspicuously displayed than in the perilous contest that last preceded his death. The end came to him at the culmination of his power and at a time when it will be most difficult to fill a post calling for the exercise of adroitness in diplomacy and supreme tact in holding together the incongruous elements of a narrow majority for the enforcement of "a national policy" in a dominion that is not a nation. The peculiarity of the situation of Canada is that whether its policy be "national" or colonial it must be shaped to serve local interests that do not accord with those of the two great countries with whose fate its own lot is involved. With almost limitless resources, the Dominion's development depends less on its associations with the kingdom of whose possessions it still forms part than on those with the great American Republic whose political and material fortunes it must eventually share. The comparison of Macdonald to Disraeli is trite now. It will, however, be enforced more distinctly than ever in the final retrospect of a career notable for tenacity of purpose and versatility in achieving it, and for firm self-confidence, often artfully concealed under the veil of concession to minor minds.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

The Empire (Cons.), Toronto, June 3.—It appears from the official correspondence now published that the course and conduct of the Dominion Government is completely vindicated in the face of Opposition attacks. The record shows that the suggestion to discuss reciprocity first emanated from Washington, as the *Empire* several months ago declared it did. It shows, in the next place, that the reception of our delegates in Washington lately was of the most cordial description, despite Opposition mischief-making to the contrary. It shows also that a telegram was sent, as announced at the time, from Washington to Ottawa notifying our delegates of the postponement of the negotiations, but reaching there too late to prevent their departure. In fact, the correspondence is a plain and straightforward narrative of a perfectly sincere attempt to negotiate a reciprocal trade arrangement between Canada and the States, of a nature honorable to both. As the question is still pending, a discussion of its merits need not be gone into, but it will be seen from Mr. Blaine's letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote that the fixing of the date for beginning the conference on October 12 opens the door to the possibility of a fair and mutually advantageous treaty being the final outcome.

THE ROYAL GAMBLER.

New York Morning Advertiser, June 3.—It is very difficult for the American of ordinary practical good sense to waste much admiration on such a political and social figurehead as is the Prince of Wales. A good deal of purely conventional nonsense will, of course, continue

to be written about his being "the first gentleman in England," and a thoroughly good fellow, after the manner of George IV., but the hard, wholesome judgment of earnest men at this time of day is not disturbed by any admiration for a man who never earned a penny in his life, and who spends the money of his subjects among gamblers and wine bibbers, with no other apparent purpose in life than to gratify his not very noble tastes, and who exhibits even in his amusements a somewhat vulgar desire to add to his pile. The picture of this possible sovereign of a mighty empire in the nineteenth century, armed only with a deck of cards and a set of counters, lounging his way to great national responsibilities, worried only by the desire to make private hospitality and public leniency subservient to his passion and his purse, is not calculated to stir the Saxon blood with any other than the ardor of contempt. There is, of course, a possibility that the forgiving favor with which the shopkeeping British public regard the vices of the Prince of Wales may be a sneaking expression of their delight that divinity no longer hedges a royal personage. It looks, indeed, like a sort of Piccadilly protest against an old superstition that the king can do no wrong. Viewed from any point of view, His Royal Highness does not appear to have any other mission than to prick that old bubble with a corkscrew.

OPINION IN CANADA.

London (Ont.) Advertiser, June 4.—Enormous interest has been taken in the revelations regarding the Prince of Wales and his gambling friends, brought out in the suit in which the heir to the throne was a witness. Gambling is illegal; ordinary policy shops are raided; wheels of fortune are no longer permitted on the market places of British towns; but this fact has not prevented the heir to the British throne from becoming the ruling spirit in the gambling resorts of his cronies. It has always been alleged that the Prince had a tendency to break out in the direction indicated, but not until the present rupture in a gambling circle was dragged into court was the Prince's prominence as a gambler established.

It is not surprising to learn from the cable correspondents that the Prince of Wales appeared ill at ease and "very much distressed" when he was compelled to testify in a metropolitan court of justice that it is his habit to preside as ruling spirit at gambling tables. His Royal Highness should know that gambling is one of the great sins of the age, and that the cultivation of the habit has ruined many a promising man and brought disgrace upon thousands of families.

It must be humiliating to the friends of the monarchy to find the heir to the throne setting an example so much at variance with what is in the true interests of the people over whom he expects to reign. He should know that the more the people esteem a ruler the more likely are they to follow in his ways, and he should desist from all amusements that are beyond doubt illegal or questionable.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE EMBROILMENT.

Il Diritto, Rome, May 22.—For Portugal, a little country with a long maritime history, her large colonies possess a great, indeed, a vital importance. It was unfortunate for her that all the Great Powers entered on a course of African occupation, and that England, conceiving the necessity of securing betimes a preponderance in the best parts of the Dark Continent, suddenly woke up and put forth the energetic activities for which the Anglo-Saxons are distinguished, with the object of extending her dominion over the enormous expanse reaching from the Cape of Good Hope to the sources of the Nile. She found in her way territories belonging, or that once had belonged to Portugal, and which Portugal naturally claimed. In part these claims were conceded by the London Cabinet; but in the main the British lion bore off the lion's share. The

modus vivendi and provisional arrangements, violated as they were at every instant by one or the other party, caused numerous disputes to rise that have kept open down to the present time the conflict with England, which has been attended with menaces of the employment of force against the smaller kingdom. Every one remembers the indignation of the inhabitants of Lisbon and the other Portuguese cities at the British threats, on account of which Cabinets fell and Ministers succeeded one another; violent tumults took place in the capital and in the provinces; the trade with Great Britain, so profitable to both countries, almost ceased altogether; and finally came the insurrectional movement at Oporto. Now a new Ministry has been constituted, which includes men of distinguished ability; but it is difficult to foresee how the Cortes and the populace will receive it, and what solution it will offer of the difficulty with England. An agreement is said to have been arrived at, and this is very grateful intelligence, if true. The same statement has been published before, and shortly afterward confuted by new incidents on the banks of the tributaries of the Zambesi, where the English African Company and the Portuguese are at open feud.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

Frankfurter Zeitung, May 21.—The fourth International Postal Congress that was opened yesterday in Vienna by the Austrian Minister of Commerce is composed of more than a hundred representatives from the largest and the smallest countries of the world. The Australian Colonies, the Cape of Good Hope, the Transvaal Republic, the Orange Free State, and China are the chief States still remaining outside the Postal Union. At the first Congress held in Bern in 1874, the second in Paris in 1878, and the third in Lisbon in 1885, great advances were made in international postal communications. The business of the present meeting is also of important consequence. International postal orders, till now limited to 500 francs, are to be issued in future up to 1,000 francs; postal cards with prepaid answers, which have been adopted in only a part of the Postal Union, are to be made universal; insurance of valuables, which has been limited to 10,000 francs for a single letter, is to be freed from all limitation; and the weight of packages admissible in international postal traffic is to be raised from three to five kilogrammes.

RELIGIOUS.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND PROFESSOR BRIGGS.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, by a vote of 440 to 60, adopted the report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries disapproving the appointment of Professor Briggs to the chair of Biblical Theology in Union Theological Seminary.

Christian Union (Evangelical), New York, June 4.—Princeton Theological Seminary and Union Theological Seminary have represented the two schools inharmoniously united in the Presbyterian Church—Princeton being Old School and conservative; Union, New School and progressive. Under these circumstances, it cannot but be regarded by the world at large as a matter of singular indelicacy that the Moderator of the General Assembly, himself a Princeton professor, should have appointed the president of Princeton College as chairman of the committee to whom the case of the Union Theological Seminary and of Dr. Briggs would be referred, and that there should not have been on that committee a single member to represent the views of Union Theological Seminary. The views of Dr. Briggs respecting the Bible are shared avowedly by professors in other Presbyterian seminaries, and by prominent Presbyterian clergymen. If such views make him unworthy to be a religious teacher, they make these others equally

unworthy, and sincerity would seem to require that the purging process should be carried further.

Congregationalist, New York, June 4.—The vote of the Presbyterian General Assembly against the appointment of Professor Briggs to the Chair of Biblical Theology in Union Seminary was a most emphatic declaration of a great Church against any and every question raised concerning the divine and final authority of the Bible as the Word of God. So far we heartily rejoice in it. But that step is only an initial one in a movement in which the Presbyterian denomination is not more concerned than every other branch of the Protestant Church. The question of chief importance now is: What does the scholarship of the Church find to be true concerning the scope and purpose of the Bible whose authority is divine and final?

Christian Intelligencer (Reformed Church), New York, June 3.—The disposition made of the appointment of Professor Briggs establishes that the great Presbyterian Church will not tolerate the suggestion of a rival to the Bible in spiritual authority, nor tolerate in a theological professor words calculated to diminish faith in the infallibility of Holy Scripture as the rule of faith and life, or statements which tend to open the way for the introduction of a Papistical purgatory.

Observer (Presb.), New York, May 4.—It is not true that the Church has acted ignorantly or hastily. There are no unfathomable mysteries in the achievements of the Higher Critics or the postulates of New Theologians which ordinary people are incompetent to consider and say whether they are to be accepted as part of their faith.

Journal and Messenger (Baptist), Cincinnati, June 4.—Dr. Briggs is the aggressor. It is he who has thrown down the gantlet at the feet of every one who believes that the Bible is the word of God. He puts himself with Renan and the destructive critics generally, and then cries out because of those who do not accept, but combat, his theories; puts Reason and the Church on the same plane with the Bible as a revelation of God and the way of salvation; and attacks the system of salvation by grace at every point.

Western Christian Advocate (Meth.), Cincinnati, June 4.—Dr. Briggs's methods and manner are too radical and exasperating for such a chair. Young theologues are full enough of speculations and criticism without the injection of doubts by their professors. Criticism, higher and lower, has its place; but it must never be inconsistent with the devoutest piety and most reverent faith.

THE IMPENDING PRESBYTERIAN SCHISM.

New York Times, June 7.—The division in the Presbyterian Church begun by the action of the General Assembly of that church has been made final by the action of the Union Theological Seminary.

The legal right of the seminary to retain the services of Dr. Briggs, in spite of the disapproval of the Assembly, is very clear. The churches tainted with Liberalism will be apt henceforth to make choice of graduates of the seminary for the very reason for which other churches would choose to avoid them. It is probable that many persons reared in the Presbyterian Church, to whom Calvin's interpretation of the Scriptures has become incredible and abhorrent, would hail the establishment of churches still called Presbyterian in which the spirit of the age would find more recognition than is to be found in the body of doctrine set forth by the Presbyterian divines of the seventeenth century. If the Union Theological Seminary supplies this demand, it may exert a much more powerful influence hereafter as an independent institution than it has

exerted heretofore as a not very trustworthy inculcator of the Gospel according to John Calvin.

REVISION OF THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

New York Observer, May 28.—We earnestly hope another year may find the General Assembly in possession of an amended Confession that will meet the wishes of all good Presbyterians.

Doubtless many thoughtful Presbyterians are in harmony with Dr. Patton when he says in his address: "With regard to some of the changes proposed by the committee, I assent to them heartily, and believe, seeing revision is demanded by the Church, that the changes we propose are the changes that ought to be made; and then with respect to some other changes I say that I do not regard them as called for, as needed by the theological exigency of our day. But, at the same time, they are not so objectionable as to call forth, from me at least, any criticism."

Evangelist, New York, May 28.—Without attempting a complete analysis of the report, we call the attention of our readers to what we consider the three central points of the Revision:

1. The obliteration from the third chapter of all shadow of supralapsarian decrees. The doctrine of election to eternal life is preserved in its Scriptural form, and that election declared to be particular, unchangeable, and unconditional, not based upon anything foreseen in the creature "as causes moving God thereunto." At the same time, all trace of foreordination to eternal death irrespective of men's character and deserts is blotted out, and the truth that reprobation is always judicial, and that men are damned for no other reason than their own sin is made to stand out as clear as the sun.

2. The doctrine that all infants dying in infancy are redeemed and saved by Christ through the Spirit, has long been held by the vast majority of the Presbyterian Church, in common with the vast majority of Protestant Christendom. Now the committee proposes to embody it in the Confession in explicit and indisputable terms.

3. But, after all, the best work of the committee, and that which prevented the necessity for more sweeping amendments, is found in the proposed new chapters, "On the Holy Spirit" and "Of the universal offer of the Gospel." What a blessing it will be to have in our Confession a clear statement of the doctrine that God desires the salvation of all men; that the Holy Spirit strives with the hearts of all men; that the covenant of grace is made by the Father with the Son as the representative of the human race, and includes whatever benefit or blessing flows from the Gospel to all men; that the sacrifice of Christ is sufficient for all, adapted to all, and freely offered to all.

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

IS THE SALOON LEGALLY A NUISANCE?

Voice (Pro.), New York, June 11.—The Anti-Nuisance League is a significant movement. The intent of the movement is to establish, if possible, this point, that the saloon is *per se* a nuisance. The method to be pursued will be to instigate legal proceedings in a number of States against prominent saloons as public nuisances. If necessary, these cases will be carried from court to court till they reach the Supreme Court of the United States. The design is not to prove that a particular saloon is a nuisance, but that the traffic itself is a nuisance, an injury to health and morals which even the Legislature cannot sanction.

The following declarations by the Supreme Court, at different times, have an instructive bearing on the matter:

There are no inherent rights in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquors by retail; it is not a privilege of a

citizen of a State or of a citizen of the United States.—U. S. Supreme Court, California *vs.* Christensen.

No Legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation, and cannot divest itself of the power to provide for them.—U. S. Supreme Court, Stone *vs.* Mississippi.

For we cannot shut out of view the fact, within the knowledge of all, that the public health, the public morals, and the public safety may be endangered by the general use of intoxicating drinks; nor the facts, established by statistics accessible to every one, that the disorder, pauperism, and crime prevalent in the country are, in some degree at least, traceable to this evil.—U. S. Supreme Court in Kansas cases.

The Statistics of every State show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source.—U. S. Supreme Court, California *vs.* Christensen.

MONEY IN PROHIBITION, WITH HONOR.

Lewiston Journal, June 5.—A few of the landlords of the State, representing a number of the hotels of Maine cities, but less than five per cent. of the hotel landlords of the State, assembled in Waterville on Thursday evening, and decided that the business of Maine is suffering grievously on account of the fact that our hotels cannot legally unite the function of grog-shop with that of bed and board. Those who believe the business of making money excuses or apologizes for the business of making drunkards, take not only a false view of business but a narrow view of self-interest. Thousands of families flock to Maine hotels in the summer season because they want a hotel and do not want a rum-shop. When the era of prohibition first set in, we were informed that a hotel could not be successfully run by water power. Since prohibition was inaugurated Maine hotels have been developed from a primitive condition into great and fashionable places of entertainment, especially in response to the demand for summer leisure. The elimination of the bar, has made healthy family life possible at Maine hotels. There is no business end to the grog-shop that any man who wants an honest dollar should desire. Money, it is true, may be made out of vice, but it is bad money, and every legitimate interest suffers when an illegitimate dollar is minted.

SALOONS EXIST BY SUFFERANCE.

Toledo Blade, June 4.—On Nov. 10th of last year, the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was rendered in the case of Chief of Police Crowley, of San Francisco, *vs.* Henry Christensen, a retail liquor dealer of the same city, which lays down the position of the saloon in its relation to society and law in the United States. The gist of the decision is that liquor-selling is by no means a right; that the State has power to stop it, or regulate it in any way it sees fit. It is not on the same plane with any retail business, such as the sale of dry goods, or of groceries, or of boots and shoes. The liquor-seller cannot claim any rights other than those given him by the law. His business has no standing whatever, save what the State may give it. In this State, the law requires the payment of a certain annual special tax, and imposes the additional condition of keeping the place where liquors are sold absolutely closed on Sunday. The saloon-keeper who opens his saloon for any purpose whatever violates that condition.

LIBERTY: A CRITERION OR A SHIBBOLETH.

Mida's Criterion (Whiskey Trade Journal), Chicago, May 31.—The Legislature of Ohio, controlled by the Democratic party, has passed a law prohibiting all persons under twenty-one years of age from entering any place where intoxicating liquors are sold—except drug stores. The exception here will make the rule, and the youth of the Buckeye State will have their juvenile saloons in the drug stores, which will so increase as to become a drug in the market. And it is probable that the law will be disregarded, and will be utilized by spies in

order to blackmail saloonkeepers. Truly the course of legislation is diverging more and more away from the principle of personal liberty to that of paternalism, and ultimately to that of State socialism.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BAR LAW.

Philadelphia Record, June 4.—Two years ago the Massachusetts Legislature passed a law, making it unlawful to drink liquor in a public resort while standing, the theory having been that perpendicularly was somehow a temptation to conviviality and the treating habit, and that a sedentary posture would be in the interest of temperance reform. Experience has shown that this theory, like so many others born of sheer zeal to effect social reforms by the letter of the law, was fallacious; and the measure has, therefore, been repealed. Perhaps the most significant comment on the futility of the enactment is furnished by the fact that, despite the repeal, many of the large saloons will retain their tables, having found their exchequers much benefited thereby.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION IN CANADA.

Christian Guardian, Toronto, June 3.—The debate on Prohibition in Ottawa did not call forth the interest which the friends of temperance expected. There never were so many numerously-signed petitions presented to Parliament in behalf of a prohibitory law as this session. No Government or party can afford to treat this question with indifference or neglect. The friends of Prohibition there must persist in pressing the claims of a prohibitory law, and labor to rouse such a demand from the people as no Government or party can resist. The lukewarmness of professed friends and the temporizing of politicians may delay it—but it must come.

EXTEND THE LINES.—How no license works in our suburban towns and cities may be observed by the heavy business that is done by liquor dealers just over the line from these places, here in Boston. This is one of the strongest objections to local option, but it is hardly serious enough to counterbalance the benefits of that system of dealing with the liquor question.—*Boston Herald*, June 7.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAISING THE STANDARD OF MEDICAL EDUCATION.

Providence Journal, May 28.—Prevost Pepper, of the University of Pennsylvania, has offered \$50,000 to the medical department of that institution to start an endowment fund of \$250,000, and \$1,000 a year to start a guarantee fund of \$20,000 annually for five years, on condition that the department require four years of study before granting diplomas. The medical faculty, moreover, has shown its approval of this generous proposal by subscribing \$10,000 annually for five years. This action means the probable demand on the part of the medical school for a four-years course, and so indicates that its standard will be considerably raised, with the result that other institutions will be led to follow its example eventually. It is said that from five to seven years of study are required of medical students in European schools, and the American diplomas are not always recognized as authoritative across the sea. The whole tendency of the time is to raise educational standards, and the profession of medicine is certainly one in which we must exercise extreme care.

Baltimore American, May 26.—The Johns Hopkins University set a standard in its academic instruction in this country which all other institutions of learning were compelled to reach up to in order to retain their standing. Its system of college courses was also made the pattern for all others, so that the lowliest have

come to aspire to its ideals. And what is true of the stimulating effect of the university proper, applies already, even before its opening, to the medical department. It has declared that only graduates from a university or college of high rank shall be eligible to its courses, and that these shall proceed long enough to turn out physicians well qualified for practice. Several Baltimore medical schools have been influenced by this to make a third year in study necessary for a degree. The University of Pennsylvania is now to follow suit; for with the opening of its new school of hygiene, it will make a four-year course compulsory. These little things show what competition will do, even in educational matters. They also prove that with the prospective opening of the great Johns Hopkins Medical School, in October, 1892, similar institutions in this country will have to stir lively for their laurels.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS ON COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

[Amherst College has had a department of physical education and hygiene since 1859. On May 22 a new athletic field, fitted up at a cost of \$20,000 by Frederic B. Pratt, of Brooklyn, was dedicated, in accepting which President Gates gave the view of the purpose of college sports quoted below from the report of his address printed in the *Christian Intelligencer*, New York, June 3. At Bowdoin wrestling, boxing, single-stick, and fencing are a part of the college training, and the method held in view is outlined in the subjoined sentence quoted by the *New York Post*, June 5, from an article in the June *Forum* by President Hyde.]

President Merrill E. Gates.—In the competition which the college-bred man has to meet in the life of our time, he has been driven by the logic of events to pay more attention to the training of his bodily powers. It is not enough that he live intensely in the realm of ideas. Always, this is of supreme importance. Nothing can take the place of intense intellectual life and high intellectual standards at a college. But the collegian who is to succeed in life must have a physique, as well!

The charm of this gift and of this occasion is that this is a field for the athletic training and athletic sports of men who know that the body is not the chief thing. It is given to add physical power to the manhood of men who are at college primarily to secure intellectual and moral power.

President W. DeW. Hyde.—There are three axioms to which physical education must conform: First, the best exercise is that which reaches the largest number, and does most for the weakest men; second, the best exercise is that which makes the hardest work attractive; third, the best exercise is that which most successfully coordinates body, mind, and will.

WEALTH IN WATER.—Water-farming is to be the great industry of the future. It is far more profitable, even now, for a given area, than the tilling of the most fertile soil. The time is looked forward to, and it is not far away, when every farmer will look upon an acre of water as he does upon an acre of land, expecting so much yearly yield from it, whether it is pond, lake, river, or estuary.—*American Analyst*, New York, June 4.

THE ATTACK ON THE CZAREVICH.—There seems no doubt that the recent murderous assault upon the Czarevich in Japan was due to the fact that he thoughtlessly entered one of the shrines or temples, which are held in veneration by a large part of the Japanese, without removing his shoes. A greater offense in the eyes of the devotees of the ancient religion could hardly be committed. An English writer says the hostile feeling of many of the Japanese toward foreigners has recently been intensified by the thoughtless conduct of ill-behaved tourists in the temples. It is not difficult to imagine that to see a sacred place desecrated by noisy, thoughtless strangers rouses the blood of the natives.—*Sun*, New York, May 29.

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Le Conte (Prof. John): In Memoriam. Martin Kellogg, Frederick Slate. *Overland*, June, 7 pp. His work as a scientist and educator.
- Lind (Jenny). The Rev. H. R. Haweis. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 12 pp. A sketch of her artistic career.
- Sherman (Gen. William T.). Albert G. Brackett, Col. U. S. A. *United Service*, June, 6 pp. Interesting anecdotes of General Sherman.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

- Angelic (The Theme). The Rev. H. T. Henry. *Amer. Ecclesiastical Rev.*, June, 14 pp. The *Lauda Sion*, of all the Latin Hymns of the Church, merits the special title *angelic*.
- Apostolic School (An). *Amer. Ecclesiastical Rev.*, June, 13 pp. Account of a school in France under the charge of the "Missionaries of the Sacred Heart."
- Aristotle's Politics. Charles Chauncy Shackford. *Unitarian Rev.*, June, 11 pp. A brief survey of the work.
- Art Interest in California, A Revival of. C. D. Robinson. *Overland*, June, 4 pp.
- Bright's (John) School. A. Arthur Reade. *Gentleman's Mag.*, London, June, 7 pp. The Ackworth School where John Bright, William Hewitt, James Wilson, and other distinguished men received their earliest education.
- Education (Free), Is It a Bribe? T. E. Kebbel. *XIX. Cent.*, London, June, 5 pp. Discussion of the subject of free education.
- Education (The New). Manual Training in Schools. Edward A. H. Allen. *Unitarian Rev.*, June, 8 pp.
- "May-Day" (Mr. Holman Hunt's), Magdalen Tower. Archdeacon Farrar, D.D. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 5 pp. Description of the picture.
- Public Schools and Private "Coaches." The Duel Between. Walter Wren. *XIX. Cent.*, London, June, 14 pp. A defense of the private tutor.

POLITICAL.

- Italy and France. By an Italian Statesman. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 16 pp. A reply to the article in the *Contemporary Review*, entitled "The Savoy Dynasty, the Pope, and the Republic."
- McKinley Bill (The). Andrew Carnegie. *XIX. Cent.*, London, June, 6 pp. An analysis of the Bill, showing that the British opinion of it is erroneous.

RELIGIOUS.

- Gadarene Miracle (The). The Rev. A. J. Maas, S. J. *Amer. Ecclesiastical Rev.*, June, 13 pp. An answer to Professor Huxley's article in the *XIX. Century*.
- Immortality of the Soul (the). The Proof from Reason of. The Very Rev. A. F. Hewitt. *Amer. Ecclesiastical Rev.*, June, 11 pp. Maintains that the immortality of the soul is provable by a metaphysical and moral demonstration.
- Orthodoxy (Liberal). *Unitarian Rev.*, June, 14 pp. Defines the phrase "Liberal Orthodoxy," and shows its progress among New England Congregationalists.
- Sacred Heart (the). The Devotion of, in the Pastoral Ministry. The Rev. R. S. Dewey, S. J. *Amer. Ecclesiastical Rev.*, June, 8 pp. Points out the ordinary means which are to be used if the devotion is to be efficacious.
- Unseen (the). Witnesses to. Wilfrid Ward. *XIX. Cent.*, London, June, 19 pp. Kant, Newman, and Tennyson, typical witnesses of the Unseen.

SCIENCE.

- Dinosauria, Reptiles Called. Remarks on. G. Bäuer. *Amer. Naturalist*, May, 21 pp.
- Evolution (Stellar). J. Ellard Gore, F.R.A.S. *Gentleman's Mag.*, London, June, 8 pp. A statement of Dr. Croll's theory as to the probable origin of the nebulous mass from which the planetary system was originally evolved.
- Hydra, The Heliotropism of. Edmund B. Wilson. *Amer. Naturalist*, May, 21 pp. Sets forth the purpose and cause of the movements of *Hydra veridis* and *Hydra fusca* that show a definite relation to the source of light.
- Magnetism (Terrestrial). The Direct Action of Solar Disturbances on. T. S. H. Shearman. *Sidereal Messenger*, June, 2 pp.
- Nebulae (the). The Spectrum of, On the Chief Line in. James E. Keeler. *Sidereal Messenger*, June, 9 pp. Results of recent observations as to the true position of the chief nebular line.
- Photography and the Invisible Solar Prominences. George E. Hall. *Sidereal Messenger*, June, 7 pp. Describes method for photographing the prominences.
- Spinal Cord (the Cervical), Cases of Injury of, Clinical and Pathological Observations on. C. A. Herter, M.D. *Jour. of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, June, 20 pp.
- Spine (the). Traumatic Lesions of, Occasioned by Railroad and other Injuries: Their Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment. Thomas A. Manley, A.M., M.D. *Jour. of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, June, 4 pp.
- Voluntary Movement, On the Analysis of. Victor Horsley, B.S., F.R.S. *XIX. Cent.*, London, June, 14 pp. Illustrated. A summary of experimental and clinical research on this subject.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- American Life, Social Aspects of. Hamilton Aldé. *XIX. Cent.*, London, June, 6 pp. Impressions from an English point of view.
- Bad Air and Bad Health. Harold Wager and the Hon. Auberon Herbert. (With Letters from Sir Lyon Playfair and Prof. Huxley.) *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 23 pp. Shows the danger to health from breathing impure air.
- Child Labour. I. The Minimum Age for Labour of Children. Cardinal Manning. II. The Half-Timers. Henry Duckley, LL.D. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 8 pp. Criticisms upon the Factories and Workshops Bill.
- Children, Labour of, Minimum Age for. Cardinal Manning. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 3½ pp. Criticizes the Factories and Workshops Bill which does not contain any new provisions as to the age at which children shall be employed.
- Civil Service Examinations (the Indian), The New Scheme for. J. Churton Collins. *Contemp. Rev.*, June, 15 pp.
- Divorce. The Law of. Sir Alfred Stephen. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 11 pp. A reply to Mr. Gladstone.
- Kurd (the), The Shadow of. II. Mrs. Bishop. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June. Showing the reign of terror existing in Armenia.
- Mohammedan Women. Mrs. Reichardt. *XIX. Cent.*, London, June, 14 pp. Shows the degrading influence of Mohammedanism upon women.
- Morality (Positive), A Basis of. II. Philip Gilbert Hamerton. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 11 pp. The ideals of morality are rarely attained.
- Opium Inebriety, Synopsis of. Its Effects; Needed Legislation; Distinctive Plans of Treatment for the Successful Cure. W. S. Watson, M.D. *Jour. of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, June, 10 pp.
- Opium "Resolution" (The). Sir James F. Stephen, Bart. *XIX. Cent.*, London, June, 6 pp. Argues against the resolution prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy.

- Sonora, the Colonization of, Senator Gwin's Plan for. William M. Gwin, Edited by Evan J. Coleman. *Overland*, June, 14 pp.
- Tsar v. Jew. The Countess of Desart. *XIX. Cent.*, June, 10 pp. The Russian persecution of the Jews.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Albert Nyanza (The) to the Indian Ocean. Lieut. W. G. Stairs, R.E. *XIX. Cent.*, London, June, 16 pp. Describes the journey.
- Barrundia (General), The Killing of, Legal Aspects of. William Gray Brooks. *United Service*, June, 11 pp. The International Law applicable to the case.
- Columns, The Crossing of, on the March. B. B. Buck, Second Lieut. Sixteenth Infantry. *United Service*, June, 4 pp. Describes the method for crossing of columns on the march, without either column halting or losing appreciable distance.
- Cup-Stones Near Old Fort Ransom, N. D. T. H. Lewis. *Amer. Naturalist*, May, 7 pp. Illustrated description of cup-shaped rocks in Ransom County, North Dakota.
- Dutch West Indies (the), Before Emancipation in. Louis Philip. *Gentleman's Mag.*, London, June, 13 pp. Paramaribo half a century ago.
- Endowments (Ancient Lay). Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 14 pp. Argues that property granted by ancient Acts remains to this day the property of the grantor.
- Hair and Hair Fashions. M. R. Davies. *Gentleman's Mag.*, London, June, 9 pp.
- Hasisadra's Adventure. Professor Huxley. *XIX. Cent.*, London, June, 23 pp. The story of a flood inscribed upon a tablet of burnt clay; with comments upon.
- Indian Territory (the), A Ride Through. Emily Thurston. *United Service*, June, 5 pp.
- Inns of Court (The). Thomas H. B. Graham. *Gentleman's Mag.*, London, June, 13 pp. An historical sketch of the Inns at Court—Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn.
- Iquique, The Bombardment of. Archer P. Crouch. *XIX. Cent.*, London, June, 18 pp. An account of the bombardment by one who was present.
- Locust Plague in Algeria. Mrs. Courtenay Bodley. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 5 pp.
- London Before the Great Fire. W. Connor Sydney, M.A. *Gentleman's Mag.*, London, June, 14 pp. Facts illustrating the habits, manners, conditions, and opinions of the citizens of London prior to the great fire in 1666.
- Manipur, A Description of. Sir James Johnson, K.C.S.I. (late Political Agent, Manipur). *XIX. Cent.*, London, June, 17 pp.
- Manipur Blue-Book (The). Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 8 pp. A narrative of facts in reference to the affairs in Manipur that led to the massacre.
- Military Instruction (Modern Practical). John P. Wisser, First Lieut. First Artillery. *United Service*, June, 9 pp. The benefits of the practical military instruction of to-day.
- Morocco—The World's Last Market. Charles F. Goss. *XIX. Cent.*, London, June, 6 pp. States three plain reasons for considering Morocco as *par excellence* the last market in the world—for England also the greatest.
- Navy (the), The Reorganization of the Personnel of, Suggestions on. J. C. Wilson, Lieut. U.S.N. *United Service*, June, 14 pp. Insists upon the necessity of the reorganization of the personnel of the Navy, and suggests a mode by which this can be accomplished with best results.
- Potato-Tuber (the), The Growth-Periodicity of. Conway Macmillan. *Amer. Naturalist*, May, 8 pp. Experiments in the manner of growth of tubers.
- Sheep (Rocky Mountain), Capturing. Oliver Howard. *Overland*, June, 6 pp.
- Spencer (Herbert), The Gospel According to. Henry C. Badger. *Unitarian Rev.*, June, 12 pp. A criticism of Spencerism.
- Yachting in California. Charles G. Yale. *Overland*, June, 21 pp. Illustrated.
- Yukon (the), Down. William A. Redmond. *Overland*, June, 18 pp. An account of a trip to the mines of Forty-Mile Creek, in that little-known country over the Chilcot Range.

GERMAN.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Feuillet (Octave.) by Ferdinand Gross. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Braunschweig, June, 6 pp. Biographical sketch of a once popular French author.
- Gade (Niels W.), by Philipp Spitta. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, June, 16 pp. Biographical sketch of the recently deceased Danish composer.
- Grossfürst (John III.) of Muscovy. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 1 col. The Liberator of Moscow from the Tartar yoke.
- Moltke (Count). *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, June, 3 pp. A glowing tribute to Germany's Dead Hero, who made several contributions to the pages of the *Rundschau*.
- Moltke the Hero. Pen portrait by Hermann Heiberg. Illustrated by H. Lüders. *Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, June, 2 pp.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Academy for the German Language, Proposals for, in the Past and Present. Arnold Bergen. *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, May, 21 pp. The whole sentiment of the German nation is in favor of the maintenance of a high German as the language of literature.
- An Excursion through the Kingdom of Tones. Albert Tottman. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, June, 13 pp. A discourse on Music, and on Tones in their physical and psychical relations.
- Current Phrases. Otto Seeck. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, May. A review of the startling work "Rembrandt as Trainer" which, brought out two years ago, has already reached its thirty-fifth edition.
- Greek (Old), Pronunciation of. *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, May, 7 pp. Suggested by a petition from German residents in Athens, for the substitution of Modern for Ancient Greek in the scholastic course, and their argument that the ancients pronounced the language nearly as the modern Greeks do.
- Juvenal, The Roman Satirist. E. Hübner. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, June, 16 pp. Traces his influence on the Satiric-humorous in Modern European Literature.
- Old and New. Hans Hopfen. *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, May. A Book Review.
- Rousseau to Tolstol. Johannes Proelsz. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, May, 4 pp. Traces the origin of modern Realism in Literature, from the expressed determination of Rousseau to devote himself thenceforth to the delineation of Nature.
- Spanish Literature. *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, May, 6 pp. Captivates the German phantasy, but from fundamental difference of national characteristics can never exert any influence on German literature.
- War, The Fourteenth Article of. Eugen Salinger. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Stuttgart, May, 8 pp. A Story. 1st part.
- Weimar Court Theatre (The) under Goethe's Direction. Dr. Julius Wahle. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Braunschweig, 26 pp.
- Weimar Theatre, Scenic Epilogue for the Celebration of, on May 7, 1891. Ernst von Wildenbruch. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, June, 4 pp.

POLITICAL.

Electoral Rights (Equal). *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, May, 5 pp. Can only be provided for by forbidding any Representative to represent a class.

SCIENTIFIC.

Bird-Protection. Dr. Karl Russe. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 14 pp. Inveighs strongly against the barbarous and reckless practice of indiscriminate bird slaughter.

Darwin, Letters from. With Reminiscences and Elucidations by Professor W. Preyer. *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, June, 35 pp.

Frankfort, Electric Exhibition in. Emil Peschlau. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 1 p. Describes the electrical apparatus exhibited.

Metal (A New). *Grenzboten*, Leipzig, May, 7 pp. Describes the great Aluminium works at Schaffhausen-on-the-Rhine, in full detail.

Woods-gardener (The). *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 1 col. Describes the pine beetle (*Hylesinus*, *pinipes*, L.), whose depredations give so characteristic an appearance to the Pine trees it infests.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Cobras Treasure (The). Dr. A. Nagel. *Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, June. Refers to the stone which the cobra is supposed to guard at night, and affords an explanation in the theory that it is lying in wait for fire flies.

Cologne (Holy, Old), Concerning. Karl Kollbach. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 2 pp. Describes everything of interest in the city.

Haghion Oros. The Republic of the World Conquerors (conclusion). Theodor Harten. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Braunschweig, June, 18 pp., with 8 illustrations, principally of cloisters.

I Castelli Romani, II. Therese Höpfner. *Westermann's Monats-Hefte*, Braunschweig, June, 10 pp., with one illustration—Grotta Ferrata.

Kaiser (The) On the Rhine. Adolf Liederwald. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 2 cols. Describes the Emperor's trip, recalls old legends, and paints localities in holiday language.

Moltke's Funeral Ceremonial in Berlin and in Kreisau. Illustrated. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 2 pp.

Mont Blanc, An Ascent of. Asteriskus. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 1 col.

Roumanian Government (the), Jubilee of. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, June, 3 pp. Sketches the progress of the kingdom of Roumania from its establishment in 1862, with portraits of the king and queen.

Roumania. Birthplace of the Queen of and her Family. Castle Altwied, below Coblenz. Illustrated. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Stuttgart, June.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

Antiquities (Classical). A Dictionary of: Mythology, Religion, Literature, and Art. From the German of Dr. Oskar Seyffert. Revised and Edited with Additions by Henry Nettleship, M. A. and J. E. Sandys. 4,000 Illustrations. Macmillan & Co. \$6.00.

Aristotle on the Constitution of Athens. Edited by F. G. Kenyon. Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, \$3.00.

Biology (Descriptive and Theoretical). Essays on Natural Selection and Tropical Nature. Alfred Russel Wallace. Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

Children. Talks to. T. T. Eaton, D.D. Introduction by the Rev. J. A. Broadus. Fleming H. Revell. Cloth, \$1.00.

Constellations (The) and How to Find Them. William Peck, F.R.A.S. Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston. Stiff boards, \$1.25.

Color Studies and a Mexican Campaign. T. A. Janvier. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.00.

Di. Squier L. Pierce. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, \$1.25.

Diana Fontaine. Algernon Ridgeway. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, \$1.00.

Economics, Institutes of. E. Benj. Andrews, D.D., LL. D., Pres. Brown University. Silver, Burdett & Co. Cloth, \$1.40.

Elizabeth of Roumania. Blanche Roosevelt. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. Cloth, \$3.00.

Eugenie Graudet. From the French of Honoré De Balzac. Illustrated. Robert Bonner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.00.

Fractures and Dislocations, Practical Treatise on. Frank Hastings Hamilton, M.D. Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia. Cloth, \$5.50.

Grandissimes (The). George W. Cable. Charles Scribner's Sons. Paper, 50c.

Hadassah; or, From Captivity to the Persian Throne. E. Lentz Collins. Cassell Pub. Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Hussars (The Tenth Royal—Prince of Wales' Own), The Memoirs of: Historical and Social. Collected and arranged by Col. R. S. Liddel, late commanding Xth Hussars. Longmans, Green & Co. 3 Portraits, and 12 colored Plates. Half Leather, \$21.00.

Improvisatore (The): or, Life in Italy. From the Danish of Hans Christian Andersen. Illustrated. Robert Bonner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.00.

Language, The Science of. Prof. F. Max Müller. Charles Scribner's Sons. 2 vols., \$6.00.

London of To-Day: An Illustrated Hand-book of the Season, 1891. Edited by C. Eyre Pascoe. Roberts Bros., Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.

Minerals, Determination of, Tables for. Persifor Frazer. J. B. Lippincott Co. Philadelphia. Roan, \$2.00.

Moghul (The), Mungol, Mikado, and Missionary: Essays, Discussions, Art Criticisms. S. A. Mutchmore, D.D. Ward & Drummond, 2 vols. Cloth, \$2.50.

Monk and Knight: An Historical Study in Fiction. Frank W. Gunsaulus. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 2 vols. Cloth, \$2.50.

Newfoundland River, On. Thomas Nelson Page. Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.00.

Poems (Lyrical). Alfred Austin. Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

Postal Savings Banks: An Argument in Their Favor by the Postmaster-General, with Appendices. Government Printing Office, Washington.

Quita. Cecil Dunnstan. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, 75c.

Russia, Through, on a Mustang. T. Stevens. Illustrated from Photographs by the Author. Cassell Pub. Co. Cloth, \$2.

Water-Color Society (the Old), now the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colors; with Biographical Notices of Its Older and of All Deceased Members and Associates; Preceded by an Account of English Water-Color Art and Artists in the 18th Century. J. L. Roget. Longmans, Green & Co., 2 vols. Cloth, \$12.50.

Water (Potable), An Elementary Handbook on. Floyd Davis, M.Sc., Ph.D. Silver, Burdett & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.

Westminster Abbey. W. J. Loftie. With many illustrations. New Edition, Revised. Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

Current Events.

Wednesday, June 3.

A bronze statue of General Grant is unveiled at Galena, Illinois; Chauncey M. Depew delivers the address. . . . A monument to Leonard Calvert, first Governor of Maryland, is unveiled at Baltimore. . . . The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York elects William Sherer, of Brooklyn, Grand Master. . . . Benson J. Lossing, the historian, dies at his home in Chestnut Ridge, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. . . . Storms in the West cause great destruction of property. . . . The Supreme Court of Connecticut decides that ballots with the word "for" on them are legal; this decision is favorable to the Republicans in the controversy over the election of Governor. . . . The Iowa "People's Party" Convention nominates a State ticket; A. J. Westfall, the nominee for Governor, is a Prohibitionist and Woman Suffragist. . . . The Second Annual Session of the Lake Mohonk Negro Conference is formally opened; Ex-President Hayes is elected Chairman.

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 406 to 3, adopts a motion to limit the hours of labor of employes of public conveyance companies to twelve daily. . . . Five banks in Buenos Ayres are compelled to close their doors; the Chamber of Deputies passes a Bill exempting banks from legal process for a month.

Thursday, June 4.

The Michigan House passes the Senate Congressional Reapportionment Bill. . . . The Massachusetts House passes the Bill for the reapportioning of the State into Congressional districts. . . . The President appoints the Hon. W. D. Owen, of Indiana, as Superintendent of Immigration. . . . The Dioceses of Western Michigan consent to the consecration of Philips Brooks; this gives Dr. Brooks the necessary majority, as 28 dioceses have given consent. . . . The Maine Hotel Keeper's Association meets at Waterville, Me.; the repeal of the prohibitory law upon non-partisan lines was urged.

The Chilean insurgent transport *Itata* surrenders to Acting Rear Admiral McCann, in the harbor of Iquique; all the arms brought from San Diego, consisting of 5,000 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition, are turned over with the vessel. . . . The Cotton Conference opens at Liverpool; many delegates from the United States are present. . . . In the British House of Commons, the Bering Sea Bill, providing for a close season in the seal fisheries, passes its third reading.

Friday, June 5.

The Directors of Union Theological Seminary, at a special meeting, resolve that they see "no reason to change their views on the subject of the transfer of Dr. Briggs." . . . Graduation Day at the Naval Academy, Annapolis. . . . The Danish residents of Brooklyn celebrate the 42d anniversary of the granting the National Constitution by King Frederic VIII. . . . Another political party, identical in its principles with the old American or Know Nothing party, is started in Baltimore, Md.

The Bering Sea Bill is passed in the British House of Commons. . . . The Russian Chief of the Holy Synod issues regulations providing that students of all religious denominations must attend lessons in the Orthodox Catechism. . . . The census of London shows a population of 4,211,056. . . . The South Wales Methodist Conference, in session at Cardiff, adopts a resolution censuring the Prince of Wales for the part he took in the game of baccarat at Tranby Croft.

Saturday, June 6.

The monument to General Hartranft is unveiled at Norristown, Penna. . . . At Wilmington, Del., the Republicans elected the entire city ticket, the first time in twenty years. . . . A statue of J. S. T. Stranahan, of Brooklyn, is unveiled at Prospect Park. . . . The cornerstone of the New City (\$1,000,000) Hall is laid in St. Louis. . . . The Solar Eclipse is successfully observed at Lick University, Mount Hamilton, Cal.

Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, dies at Earncliffe, near Ottawa. . . . The *Labor World*, established last year by Michael Davitt, officially stops publication. . . . In the Italian Chamber of Deputies the Minister of the Treasury announces that the deficit had been reduced \$1,250,000 through savings in the budget expenditures. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies decides to devote hereafter the Wednesday sittings of that body to the discussion of labor subjects. . . . An extensive and disastrous fire in Santiago di Chili; among the buildings destroyed was the one occupied by the British Legation.

Sunday, June 7.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union hold anniversary exercises at Washington, D. C.; Secretary Blaine is censured for the circular directing Consuls to furnish information relating to the introduction of American beer into foreign countries. . . . President Patton, at Princeton, President Taylor, at Vassar, and Bishop Littlejohn, at Columbia, deliver the Baccalaureate sermons.

In Paris, Anarchists attempt a demonstration in front of the Montmartre Basilica; the police disperse the crowd. . . . In London, omnibus traffic is suspended on account of the strike. . . . The Italian National Festival is held at Rome. . . . Earthquake shocks in Italy cause the destruction of life and property; Badia Calavena, Tregnanzo, towns in Northern Italy are practically destroyed.

Monday, June 8.

The Right Rev. Cyrus F. Knight, Fourth Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Milwaukee, dies of paralysis. . . . Bernard Glaudi, accused of offering a bribe to a tales-juror in the Hennessy case, is convicted; this is the first of the New Orleans bribery cases to go on trial.

The British House of Lords passes the Bering Sea Bill. . . . Sir Edward Clarke, leading counsel for Sir William Gordon-Cumming in the famous baccarat case, severely criticises the Prince of Wales. . . . The French Senate, by a vote of 208 to 49, passes the Bill reducing the duties on corn. . . . The London omnibus strike continues; the strikers reject the terms offered by the companies. . . . 7,000 shipworkers at Clydebank, Scotland, go on a strike.

Tuesday, June 9.

The Wisconsin State Farmers' Alliance meets in convention at Lacrosse; the President, in his annual address, declares that the Convention at Cincinnati was not a Farmers' Convention, and will not be recognized as such. . . . The Excise Reform Association of New York is incorporated for the purpose of promoting the passage of more stringent excise laws, and the establishment of an excise system which shall impose adequate regulations upon the sale of liquor in this State. . . . John Bardsley, ex-City Treasurer of Philadelphia, pleads guilty to seventeen of the indictments found by the Grand Jury. . . . The New York State Sunday-school Association meets at Saratoga; over 1,500 delegates are in attendance.

The famous baccarat trial in London is ended with a verdict against Sir William Gordon-Cumming. . . . The French Chamber of Deputies decide that cocoons and raw silk shall be admitted free of duty, but that manufactured silks shall be subject to a duty of 300 francs. . . . Sir John Macdonald's body lies in state in the Senate Chamber, Ottawa; eulogies upon the dead Premier are pronounced in the Dominion Parliament.

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